



INTERNATIONAL

Merald Tribune

15/10/81

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 21 (14-22). LONDON: Friday, cloudy. 21 (14-21). CHAMBERLAIN: Friday, cloudy. 21 (14-21). NEW YORK: Friday, rain. Temp. 11-15 (52-59). ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 10

Algeria	5.00	Dr.	Iran	125	Bah.	100	K.
Austria	15.5	Italy	17.00	Chen	4.50	Ni	
Belgium	4.00	Den.	8.00	Lin	0.60	Reb	
Canada	2.5	Fr.	4.00	Pa.	4.00	St.	
Denmark	5.50	Gr.	4.00	Sw.	5.00	Sw.	
France	4.00	Ir.	1.00	Sw.	7.00	Sw.	
Germany	2.00	Japan	1.00	Sw.	1.80	S.F.	
Greece	4.0	Lat.	0.50	Sw.	0.45	Sw.	
Great Britain	2.25	Lib.	0.50	Sw.	1.2	Sw.	
India	1.00	Lu.	0.50	Sw.	0.45	Sw.	
Italy	1.00	Lu.	0.50	Sw.	0.45	Sw.	
Japan	1.00	Lu.	0.50	Sw.	0.45	Sw.	
Latvia	1.00	Lu.	0.50	Sw.	0.45	Sw.	
Lebanon	1.00	Lu.	0.50	Sw.	0.45	Sw.	
Lithuania	1.00	Lu.	0.50	Sw.	0.45	Sw.	
Madagascar	1.00	Lu.	0.50	Sw.	0.45	Sw.	
Malta	1.00	Lu.	0.50	Sw.	0.45	Sw.	
Mexico	1.00	Lu.	0.50	Sw.	0.45	Sw.	
Morocco	1.00	Lu.	0.50	Sw.	0.45	Sw.	
Netherlands	1.00	Lu.	0.50	Sw.	0.45	Sw.	
Norway	1.00	Lu.	0.50	Sw.	0.45	Sw.	
Poland	1.00	Lu.	0.50	Sw.	0.45	Sw.	
Portugal	1.00	Lu.	0.50	Sw.	0.45	Sw.	
Romania	1.00	Lu.	0.50	Sw.	0.45	Sw.	
Spain	1.00	Lu.	0.50	Sw.	0.45	Sw.	
Sweden	1.00	Lu.	0.50	Sw.	0.45	Sw.	
Switzerland	1.00	Lu.	0.50	Sw.	0.45	Sw.	
Taiwan	1.00	Lu.	0.50	Sw.	0.45	Sw.	
Turkey	1.00	Lu.	0.50	Sw.	0.45	Sw.	
U.S.A.	1.00	Lu.	0.50	Sw.	0.45	Sw.	
U.S.S.R.	1.00	Lu.	0.50	Sw.	0.45	Sw.	
Yugoslavia	1.00	Lu.	0.50	Sw.	0.45	Sw.	

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U.S. Questions Allied Will To Meet Russian Challenge

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

LONDON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, invoking memories of the appeasement of Nazi Germany in the 1930s, questioned Thursday whether Western Europeans and Americans had the will to meet a military challenge from the Soviet Union.

In an address to the Royal Institute of International Studies, he recalled that the democracies "failed to recognize the implications" of German and Japanese armament in the 1930s and then said, alluding to the Soviet Union:

"Is the West capable of responding, does it have the will to re-

spond, in concert, to a new global challenge? I have no doubt as to the capability of the West to respond, but the critical question turns on our resolution, how long we are willing to stay resolved, and the strength of our attachment to freedom.

"We are all mindful of the physical proximity of Europe to Soviet power and we realize that risks are more vivid here. But the public and parliaments should be aware of an even more grim reality that awaits us if the Western world were lulled into complacency or overwhelmed into lethargy because the task seemed too awesome or the threat too distant."

The speech was apparently di-

rected against the pacifist and neutralist sentiment in Western Europe.

Mr. Weinberger pointed to "the stunning, misdirected and largely inefficient Soviet economic system" and asserted that "Soviet ideology is a showman, uninspiring and hypocritical facade for a system which exploits those it professes to advance."

"In short," he said, "we have little to fear from the Soviet Union, except that military might."

His theme, according to his aides, was similar to that of Maj. Gen. Robert L. Schweitzer, who was dismissed from the National Security Council staff on Tuesday for asserting that there was a "drift toward war."

But Mr. Weinberger's conclusion, they said, was different from that of Gen. Schweitzer. In response to a question, Mr. Weinberger said he was optimistic that leaders of the Soviet Union would not wish to test Western determination "nor to launch the world upon catastrophe."

Asked to comment on former Vice President Mondale's accusation that the Reagan administration had adopted a "go-it-alone" policy toward Western Europe, Mr. Weinberger said the entire thrust of his remarks Thursday was that "we think it absolutely vital that we all go-it-together."

He summed up his goal by saying:

"I hope the history books in 50 years read that, wisely, the statesmen of the 1980's and 1990's concluded that the proper course was to achieve deterrence through strength, and that it works."

In addressing the members of the Royal Institute, who like those of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, are prominent persons interested in foreign affairs, Mr. Weinberger recalled the 1930s and asserted:

"The public and their representatives dismissed as alarmist and warmongering the warnings of men like Winston Churchill who saw the threat for the terrible dangers it posed."

"At present," he said, "I think there is not a wide-enough perception either in Europe or the United States of the growing disparity in the East-West balance nor a clear consensus on the implications of the changing nature of the threat."

"We think it is really imperative that this situation be clearly recognized and that we move to redress this imbalance of power before it is too late, before it is no longer within our power to do so, and when we must therefore have to face the consequences of our inaction."

"We all recognize the difficulties faced by democracies in countering a military challenge of the magnitude posed today. Torn between defense expenditures and social and economic goals, many are tempted to blind themselves to the real risk. The real risk is destruction through inaction."

"We all must come to recognize the threat for what it is and must combine our energies effectively to counter it. Ours is not a mindless quest for military superiority. It is a realistic effort to meet a real threat posed by a society inimical to our own."

Mr. Weinberger said the Americans intended "to make a very full contribution to this effort but we will need a maximum degree of allied support."

He contended that, in addition to holding the front in Europe, the allies must "provide an adequate security framework in Southwest Asia to assure a reliable supply of vital oil from a highly vulnerable area."

CIA Ex-Agent Believed To Recruit Americans To Fly Libyan Missions

By Jeff Gerth and Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

LONDON — U.S. pilots and aircraft mechanics, including military veterans, are flying and maintaining Libyan Air Force planes in an operation organized by Edwin P. Wilson, a former U.S. intelligence agent, according to associates of Mr. Wilson.

The U.S. flight personnel, as well as pilots from Canada and Britain, have been recruited and paid by companies controlled by Mr. Wilson and, at least since last year, have flown a Libyan fleet of U.S.-made cargo and transport aircraft and helicopters, the associates said.

Israel radio said Thursday that Syria has been airlifting arms to Libya for the previous four days using Libyan airliners flown by pilots with American accents, according to Reuters. The radio said that an Israeli airbase monitor had heard the pilots speaking to one another and to flight control towers.

Between five and eight DC-10s and DC-8s had been making the flight between Syria and Libya, and the airlift was continuing, the radio said.

The State Department said Thursday it is aware that Americans are involved in civil aviation in Libya but cannot confirm a report that U.S. citizens are flying and maintaining Libyan military planes. UPI reported from Washington:

[The CIA withheld comment. A Pentagon spokesman said he knew nothing about the recruitment of the Americans, including former military personnel, for "mercenary type" work in Libya.]

\$3,000 a Month

A Western pilot recruited by Mr. Wilson said U.S. pilots flew helicopters in support of the Libyan invasion of Chad this year, but the extent to which Western recruits are involved directly in Libya combat missions could not be determined. The pilot said he was paid about \$3,000 a month.

Some of the U.S. pilots and mechanics have been recruited in the United States by other Americans. Most of the operation is coordinated through a London office that represents several African and European companies controlled by Mr. Wilson, according to his associates.

Dozens of pilots and mechanics



Edwin P. Wilson

have participated in the operation for Libya although the precise number could not be determined. His role apparently violates no U.S. law.

Earlier this week, an American aircraft mechanic, Richard L. Love, visited the London office, waiting for a visa and airplane connections to Libya. Mr. Love told a former Wilson associate that he had been recruited in Alabama and had signed a one-year contract to service Libyan military aircraft, according to the former associate.

Mr. Wilson, a former covert agent for the CIA, now lives in Libya, where he is a fugitive from a U.S. indictment last year that charged him with illegally shipping explosives to Libya to help train terrorists.

The unofficial involvement of Americans in Libyan military activity contrasts sharply with U.S. foreign policy toward the Arab nation, led by Col. Moamer Qadhafi. Recent administrations have regarded Libya, a supporter of international terrorism, as an increasingly disruptive force in the Middle East.

Mystery Solved

U.S. officials said the presence of American pilots and mechanics in Libya helped explain what until now had been a mystery to them. Who was maintaining the U.S. planes that were sold to Libya years ago? A White House spokesman had no immediate comment Wednesday on whether Reagan administration officials were aware that Americans were flying and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, seated at left, chatting through interpreters with President Reagan during lunch at Cancun, Mexico. Another photograph on the summit meeting, Page 2

Reagan Sets Conditions at Cancun For Role in Global Economic Talks

The Associated Press

CANCUN, Mexico — President Reagan gave conditional approval Thursday to negotiations intended to narrow the gap between the world's richest and poorest nations, but he also defended what he called the U.S. "track record of success" in international economic issues. He said that it was achieved without "flashy new gimmicks."

Mr. Reagan's remarks at the opening of the North-South summit conference of 22 nations were the first indication since he arrived here Wednesday that his administration would take part in "global negotiations" favored by many of the participants.

But he said that the talks must be based on "four essential understandings":

- They should be oriented toward specific areas, including li-

beralizing trade regulations, in addition to energy and food development and improving the investment climate.

- They should not seek to create new international institutions, but should recognize the "competence, functions and powers" of existing international agencies.
- They should be aimed at achieving greater international economic growth that would benefit all while taking into account domestic economic policies.
- They should be held in a cooperative atmosphere, "rather than one in which views become polarized and chances for agreement are needlessly sacrificed."

"If these understandings are accepted, then the United States would be willing to engage in a preparatory process to see what may be achieved," Mr. Reagan said, suggesting that representatives of the 22 nations confer informally in the future about the process.

Mr. Reagan also outlined the U.S. policy toward international economic development, saying:

"The program deals not in flashy new gimmicks, but in substantive fundamentals with a track record of success. It rests on a coherent view of what's essential to development — namely political freedom and economic opportunity."

He used the term "global negotiations" only in the context of a quotation from a communiqué that ended a conference of the seven major industrial democracies last July in Canada. The administration's objection to such talks has been based on a fear that if they are conducted under the ground rules of such international organizations as the United Nations, where each country has one vote regardless of size, the United States could be overpowered.

Mr. Reagan said that the United States came to Cancun "offering our hand in friendship as your partner in prosperity, and was willing 'to listen and learn.'"

Earlier, the two-day conference was opened by President José López Portillo of Mexico, who criticized the current world economic order as "unjust and unfair" responsible for "hunger, poverty and squalor" and told other leaders:

Senate votes to bar U.S. aid to new nuclear states, Page 2.

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Reagan Seeks Broad Powers To Control Influx of Aliens

By Mary Thornton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is asking Congress to give the president extraordinary emergency powers to keep unwanted immigrants off U.S. shores. It also has proposed that the power of the courts to review immigration decisions be sharply curtailed, for fairness be kept.

In an effort to prevent a recurrence of last year's influx of 140,000 Cubans and Haitians into southern Florida, President Reagan — as part of a top-to-bottom revision of immigration laws — is asking for authority to declare an emergency that could last as long as one year and would involve many special powers, such as:

- The president could order the sealing of any harbor, port, airport, road or "any other place, structure or location" to prevent unwanted aliens from getting into the country.
- He could restrict travel by Americans, both domestically and to a country named in an emergency declaration. He is asking for authority to forbid any type of boat, vehicle or aircraft to go within a certain distance of the designated foreign country.
- Aliens apprehended could be put into detention camps to await deportation hearings, and they could only be released at the discretion of the attorney general. The attorney general could transfer the immigrants from one facility to another at will, and no court would have authority to review his decision.

In setting up the detention camps, the president could exempt the government from virtually all environmental laws, including requirements for environmental impact statements, the Endangered Species Act, the Historic Preservation Act and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, and from all other federal, state and local law intended to "protect or preserve the environment, wildlife or aspects of the history or heritage of the United States."

Boarding Authority

In at least one case recently, lawyers fought the formation of a detention camp by saying the government had not made an environmental assessment as required by law.

The president is asking authority to board foreign vessels on the high seas to search for illegal aliens without authority of the foreign country — which the administra-

tion acknowledges is a violation of international law.

In an accompanying explanation, the administration says: "Such action would... be inconsistent with international laws, and it is not anticipated that the United States would violate those customary rules of international law... except in the most compelling of circumstances."

The legislation would allow the president to declare the emergency situation any time he determines that a "substantial number of aliens who lack documents authorizing entry to the United States" are either on their way or about to embark.

Mr. Reagan is asking that illegal aliens' access to the U.S. courts be sharply curtailed.

Sen. Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, chairman of the Judiciary subcommittee on immigration and refugee policy, said he had neither heard about nor seen the provisions for emergency presidential powers.

Each delegation leader spoke in alphabetical order based on the Spanish spelling of their country.

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, speaking at times in English, Spanish and French, reminded the group as its co-chairman that despite the participation of 22 nations, there were "in a sense 130 empty seats" representing the other countries of the world.

Shortly after his arrival from Washington on Wednesday, Mr. Reagan held separate meetings with five of the leaders assembled here, including Mr. López Portillo, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The president also took time out for a swim.

It was the first time that the president had met Mr. Zhao and Mrs. Gandhi and a senior administration official who attended the sessions said that, while the talks were courteous and friendly, "there was a frank exchange of views."

Mitterrand Urges OAU to Aid Chad

Reuters

CANCUN, Mexico — French President Francois Mitterrand called Thursday on the Organization of African Unity to send African forces immediately to Chad, French officials said.

He said that Mr. Mitterrand made his appeal in a message sent from the North-South summit conference here to Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, the current president of the OAU.

The message asked Mr. Arap Moi to put together an African force proposed during a recent OAU summit talks in Nairobi and to send it to Chad without delay.

Morocco Charges Mauritania Sent Troops to Battle

The Associated Press

RABAT, Morocco — The government has charged that Mauritanian troops joined Polisario guerrillas in an assault on a Moroccan desert outpost in the former Spanish Sahara last week, and some Mauritians were injured in the attack.

After the outpost was recaptured, Moroccan fighter-bombers attacked a Polisario sanctuary in the Mauritania. Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta told a news conference Wednesday.

It was the first time Morocco had accused Mauritania of direct troop involvement in the war. Mr. Boucetta also said that two members of Mauritania's ruling junta visited the outpost at Guelia Zemmour while the guerrillas controlled it.

"Dozens of regular Mauritanian troops were injured in the battle and are at present under treatment" in a hospital in the Mauritanian capital, Nouakchott, the foreign minister said.

There was no immediate response from Mauritania to the charges that its troops took part in the fighting. President Khouna Ould Haïdalla has denied that Polisario forces operated on Mauritanian territory.

Secret Swiss Bank Accounts Allegedly Used To Manipulate U.S. Commodity Markets

By Jerry Knight
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secret Swiss bank accounts are allegedly being used to manipulate U.S. commodity and stock markets, creating sensitive international regulatory problems that are likely to get worse as foreign investments increase in the United States.

Secret Swiss accounts are implicated in suspected illegal insider stock and options trading in conjunction with several recent corporate takeovers, including the purchase of St. Joe Minerals Corp. by Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, the planned takeover of Santa Fe International Corp. by Kuwait Petroleum Corp. and the purchase of Amex Inc. by Standard Oil Co. of California.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has successfully sued a Swiss financial institution, Banca Della Svizzera Italiana, and has frozen profits allegedly made on the basis of insider information about the takeover of St. Joe Minerals.

Banned for Three Months

Another bank, the Banque Populaire Suisse, this week was banned from trading on U.S. commodity markets for three months for refusing to provide information about its activities in futures trading.

ing Commission. The CFTC also went to court this week seeking sanctions against a British coffee trader in a similar case.

The CFTC and the SEC are pursuing other enforcement actions involving foreign traders, but so far, federal regulators have found no way to penetrate the secrecy of Swiss bank records.

The legal actions have been

aimed at the Swiss banks themselves, but it is the banks' customers that regulators are worried about. Although the code words for the problem at the SEC and CFTC are "foreign traders," there is strong suspicion that American investors are using the Swiss banks as fronts.

Reluctant to be labeled as bank-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

INSIDE

Sino-Soviet Border Tension

Despite occasional fevers by both sides to resume border talks, Sino-Soviet relations remain badly snagged by memories of border wars, worldwide competition for influence and a common sense of danger dramatized by the standoff of more than a million Chinese and Russian frontier troops, Page 4.

Arab Boycott of Israel

Many American companies that do business in the Middle East are complying with an Arab economic boycott of Israel even though a Federal law specifically forbids it, Page 9.

TOMORROW

Best Foot Forward in Asia

In Asia generally, the visitor should never give his host a gift that is more than a token. In Malaysia, robes bought in the market should not be worn at dinner. In Thailand, don't pat children on the head. These and other tips to Asian etiquette appear tomorrow in an article in Weekend.

Union in Poland Debates Strike; Unrest Spreads

From Agency Dispatches

WARSAW — Solidarity leaders meeting in Gdansk discussed a proposed nationwide warning strike and heard union chief Lech Walesa plead for "reason" on Thursday, as strikes continued to spread across Poland in defiance of Communist demands.

"Let's be reasonable and let's not cross the borders of the line of agreement," Mr. Walesa said, as union chiefs from all Poland's provinces considered the strike call despite official warnings that it might bring the imposition of martial law.

The strike proposal was read to the union's 107-member national commission, which was meeting to assess the situation following the leadership change last Sunday in the ruling Communist Party, Solidarity officials said.

Another proposal put to the meeting called for a resolution declaring that the independent union was in danger because of what were described as the aggressive desires of certain authorities in the government and ruling party.

The police have intervened twice against Solidarity activists in Poland this week. The authorities responded by banning public meetings in the southwestern city of Wroclaw following the police move to disperse a crowd there on Wednesday.

Strikes broke out in Wroclaw on Thursday in protest against the police action, which the local Solidarity branch contended was a provocation aimed at justifying a state of emergency.

The official news agency PAP reported later that the governor of Wroclaw had lifted the ban on public meetings. It said bus and tram drivers returned to work after a seven-hour strike after police released the last of several Solidarity members detained by authorities.

In one of the largest strikes, some 180,000 Solidarity members began an indefinite stoppage in the Western province of Zielona Gora although the authorities had given in to their main demand for the reinstatement of a dismissed unionist.

Solidarity officials said that they were now seeking punishment of

the persons responsible and dismissal of the local government.

In Gdansk, there were calls at the opening session of the Solidarity national commission for the union to develop more effective tactics than strikes. Speakers said the authorities did not worry about work stoppages any longer, and one suggested mass rallies as an alternative.

The debate was dominated by concern over the police action against Solidarity members in Wroclaw and Katowice. Several delegates expressed alarm at the resolutions of the Communist Party Central Committee.

Officials of the 9.5-million-member labor federation that was formed following the labor unrest last year were expected to take a stand on union security in light of clashes in Wroclaw and Katowice the day before and issue a decision on the nationwide strike, Solidarity officials in Gdansk said.

Mr. Walesa, who returned from France on Wednesday night, was said to be arguing strongly for caution while a key adviser, the union's former national press spokesman, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, said that now might not be the best time for a national protest.

Such a strike would come amid signs of a firmer attitude by the authorities to Solidarity and a call for a halt to strikes by the Central Committee of the party, which replaced party leader Stanislaw Kania with Premier Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski on Sunday.

Solidarity has already won a price freeze on retail goods, but wants an economic program agreeable to the union. The general warning strike call emerged from the union's congress in Gdansk two weeks ago.

But despite the union leaders' calls for "no strikes" pending their decision in Gdansk on Thursday, one local chapter after another has asserted itself with actual or threatened protests this week.

New protests over food shortages emerged Thursday, including a food shortage protest march in Gruzdzisz, north-central Poland, the first such protest since last August, when thousands of demonstrators marched through Lodz and other Polish cities.

Warsaw, Poland, moved to cord off a crowd outside a police station after disturbances broke out when four persons were arrested. The four were released on Thursday.

2 U.K. Parties Said to Admit Defeat by Centrist Alliance

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Britain's two major political parties Thursday night wrote off a crucial by-election and effectively conceded defeat to a new centrist alliance, political sources said.

Hours before voting was due to end in the South London suburb of Croydon, sources close to the leadership of both the governing Conservative Party and the opposition Labor Party separately conceded that the electoral alliance between the Liberals and the Social Democrats had won.

Senior Conservative sources said that popular feeling against the government over Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's economic policies was so great that victory was impossible.

Pressure on Thatcher

The sources predicted increased pressure on Mrs. Thatcher from within her party to change her strategy of fighting inflation through stringent monetarist policies rather than concentrating on reducing unemployment, now 12.4 percent of the work force.

At the same time, leaders of the Labor opposition said a victory for the middle-of-the-road alliance, as forecast by public opinion polls, would be a disappointing setback, Mrs. Thatcher is halfway

through her five-year term or office. The opposition, regardless of which party is in power, usually expects to pick up seats in mid-term elections.

Political sources said Labor leaders felt the Croydon result could be affected by public opposition to the policies of Ken Livingstone, left-wing Labor leader of the Greater London Council, the local authority covering Croydon.

Feeling is running high in many London districts over a recent increase in local taxes to cover a cut in fares on the capital's buses and subway system.

Two opinion polls published Thursday showed the alliance of the 7-month-old Social Democratic Party and the Liberal Party with a lead of up to 7 percent in a district that has been Conservative territory since 1955.

"Victory will be mine tonight," declared SDP-Liberal candidate William Pitt, a 44-year-old municipal housing officer, who has fought the seat three times unsuccessfully.

Conservative John Butterfill and Laborite Stan Rodn also remained publicly confident.

"The electors have consistently rejected Bill Pitt, and his association with a bunch of second-rate Socialists [the SDP] won't help his cause one bit," Mr. Butterfill said.

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For Stockholm, Novelties in New Tabloid and Change in an Old Daily

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

STOCKHOLM — Stockholm has a new daily newspaper, a rare event in big-city life these days. It also has a rich and powerful morning newspaper that is offering its own kind of novelty: an acknowledgement that it went wrong in its approach to the news, and is making an attempt to change.

The new paper is Stockholm's Tidningen, a morning tabloid, owned by the Social Democratic Party, that thinks it can find a niche by reaching party members, concentrating on local news and the kind of church-league hockey scores that the city's four other dailies pass up.

The paper in trouble is Dagens Nyheter, the most successful and ambitious of the country's quality newspapers, which began losing circulation in 1975 and has not stopped since. After a long experience with what many saw as a radical, propagandistic approach — articles about the virtues of nascent socialism in developing countries often displaced, to reports of more immediate concern from the front page — Dagens Nyheter has a new chief editor who

says he is bringing the paper back from the edge of moralizing obscurity.

"It is a question," said the editor, Bengt Dennis, in an interview, "of telling clearly what happened yesterday. It isn't enough to be factual. We've got to be fairer."

The new paper is the first in the city since 1945, and its coming is an event in a country that has a particularly deep involvement with its press. General newspaper circulation in Sweden is increasing, with more newspapers being distributed per capita, according to an industry spokesman, than anywhere else except Iceland and Japan.

Stockholm's Tidningen's birth has a wider significance, though, in that it may have something to do with a political tactic that worked very well in France in the period leading up to the election of President Francois Mitterrand. There, a morning tabloid called Le Matin was founded in Paris with the clear goal of bringing a Socialist point of view into the campaign.

The editor of Stockholm's Tidningen, Sven O. Andersson, does not very much like to regard his

newspaper as purely a tool for the Social Democratic Party in its attempt to regain power in national elections next September. But he does say, "A fifth of the Swedish population is in the Stockholm area, and if you don't win here, you can take everything in the countryside and still not get elected."

Nonpropaganda Approach

"The paper can serve as a bit of the kick in the pants to our party workers," he noted. It can offer them some themes when they're talking to people. This may sound like a contradiction, but we also know that no one is going to pay what we say the slightest bit of attention unless we respect everyone's intelligence and take a fair, nonpropaganda approach."

Stockholm's Tidningen has reached a modest circulation of 55,000, which, in theory, is all it needs to break even. It cost about \$3 million to start up and has annual costs of about \$11 million — both low figures. The newspaper hopes to take advantage of the Swedish press subsidy law, which began offering cash support to papers in 1967 after a series of closures in many cities.

The new paper, with subdued typefaces and a rather low-pressure approach, is in contrast to the very aggressive afternoon tabloids, Expressen, which has Scandinavia's biggest circulation, and Aftonbladet, a leftist newspaper that has lost considerably in terms of market position over the years. Instead, Stockholm's Tidningen seems to have adopted a bit of the quieter manner of Svenska Dagbladet, the conservative morning paper, which has grown each year that Dagens Nyheter has been shrinking.

Mr. Dennis, the new editor at Dagens Nyheter, who came to the paper in February after a career in television news management and government, has hired some new news executives and has tried to improve the paper's business and local coverage. The approach to the news, he believes, has already been changed. It was a matter, Mr. Dennis said, of taking out the polemics.

Dagens Nyheter appears to be making a profit this year, but the newspaper's circulation, according to Mr. Dennis, is still falling. "We've got to jump, and hard, to turn it around," he said.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Republican Chiefs Agree on Budget

WASHINGTON — House and Senate Republican leaders agreed Thursday on a budget strategy that appeared to rule out tax increases this year and recognized that the deficit could be almost twice the size President Reagan projected.

The deficit may run as high as \$80 billion in 1982, the Senate Republican leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, said. "That is just a fact."

He said the economy has not performed as well as they hoped and that would push the deficit far above Mr. Reagan's projected \$43 billion. "There's no point in trying to sidestep that," Sen. Baker and the House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, declined to discuss details of the plan, saying they wanted first to present the proposal to Mr. Reagan when he returns from the economic conference in Mexico.

Moon Pleads Not Guilty in Tax Case

NEW YORK — The Rev. Sun Myung Moon, founder and leader of the controversial Unification Church, pleaded not guilty Thursday to charges of conspiring to evade U.S. income taxes.

In a court appearance here, Mr. Moon, 61, speaking through an interpreter, pleaded not guilty to the charges and was freed on \$250,000 bail. An associate, Takeru Kamiyama, a Japanese national, also pleaded not guilty to similar charges and was ordered free on \$100,000 bail. No date for a trial was given.

The government has claimed that Mr. Moon, a Korean-born industrialist and defense contractor, failed to report interest earned on \$1.6 million in bank deposits held in the United States between 1973 and 1975.

Ankara Moves to Prosecute Ecevit

ANKARA — Turkey's military authorities have started legal proceedings against Bulent Ecevit, a former premier, after a statement he made criticizing them. Ankara's chief military prosecutor said Thursday.

Mr. Ecevit, who was questioned by the military authorities for more than an hour on Wednesday, was charged with violating a decree issued by the junta last June barring former politicians from making public political statements.

Mr. Ecevit issued a statement to the state broadcasting corporation on Monday that said: "In view of my own conception of democracy, I cannot bring myself to approve the present mode of administration in Turkey or the regime that is being stipulated for Turkey by the current administration."

Curb Is Urged on Religion in China

PEKING — In the strongest attack on religious activity in the Chinese press for several years, a magazine said Thursday that people should be actively discouraged from practicing religion.

The article said religious freedom was protected under the constitution and warned against using crude methods to ban religion. But it added: "We should not take a permissive attitude and open the door wide to superstitious practices. We should especially not encourage the broad masses of young people to burn incense and worship the Buddha, or pray to the gods and read omens."

Organized religion was virtually eliminated during the Cultural Revolution of 1966-1976, but now is given limited official encouragement under strict Communist Party guidelines.

Cranston Predicts AWACS Defeat

WASHINGTON — Senate Democratic Whip Alan Cranston of California predicted Thursday that the Senate will veto President Reagan's \$8.5-billion Saudi arms sale by a large margin and added that even new Saudi concessions on the deal may not save it.

But Senate Republican leader Howard Baker of Tennessee said Sen. Cranston had just under 50 votes, not the 55 he claims, and that supporters of the sale had more than 40.

The House rejected the sale of AWACS radar planes and F-15 fighters but the sale goes through unless the Senate also rejects it in a vote scheduled next Wednesday.

Kidnappers Release Irish Millionaire

DUBLIN — The kidnappers of Irish millionaire Ben Dunne gave him three souvenir bullets and released him unharmed after six days Thursday, apparently without the ransom of £500,000 (about \$900,000) having been paid.

"Thank God I'm free," he said as he told of being held with a hood over his head in constant fear of being shot. Mr. Dunne, 32, whose father owns Ireland's largest supermarket chain, said the kidnappers made clear they would have killed him had he given any trouble or had security forces got too close.

The businessman was freed on a country road in South Armagh in Northern Ireland, picked up by a journalist and driven across the border into the Irish Republic to be reunited with his wife and four children in Dublin.

Improved Egypt-Arab Ties Expected

WASHINGTON — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt may be able to improve relations with moderate Arab states such as Saudi Arabia without abandoning Egypt's commitment to peace with Israel, the State Department's top Middle East officer has told Congress.

Nicholas A. Veliotis, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, said Wednesday that "there is a scope for reconciliation up to a certain point" between Egypt and other Arab nations. He said that it is unlikely, however, that a rapprochement would go as far as the restoration of formal diplomatic relations.

According to Mr. Veliotis, the Egyptian government has told Washington that an improvement in relations with others Arabs would not be at the expense of basic policy on the peace process with Israel.

Parliament Rejects Choice By Khamenei for Premier

LONDON — Iran's parliament on Thursday rejected the nomination of a hardline, American-educated fundamentalist as premier.

The Majlis refused by 80 votes to 74, with 38 abstentions, to confirm the nomination of Dr. Ali-Akbar Velayati in what some members welcomed as a sign that the parliament was not completely under the domination of the ruling Islamic Republican Party.

Dr. Velayati, 36, was nominated on Monday by President Ali Khamenei to replace Ayatollah Mohammad Reza Mahdavi Kani, a moderate cleric who resigned unexpectedly on Oct. 15.

Members of the Majlis reached by Reuters from London said that the chief reason for rejecting Dr. Velayati was that there was insufficient evidence that he had taken part in the fight to overthrow the shah.

Unlike most of the four earlier

Australians Will Join Peace Force for Sinai

CANBERRA — The Australian government on Thursday announced its intention to participate in the Sinai forces to be established after Israel's final withdrawal.

Syria denounced the force as cover for a U.S. occupation. Iraq openly offered Italy more oil if the Italians would hold off joining the force.

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said that although it would have been preferable for the force to be established under a UN mandate, this had been ruled out by a Soviet veto in the UN Security Council.

Mr. Fraser said a central part of the Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel was that there should be a peacekeeping force, to supervise the return of the Sinai to "its rightful owner, the government of Egypt."

"It is not a decision which is pro-Arab or pro-Israeli. It is a decision pro-peace," he said.

In The Hague, the Dutch government said Thursday that the Netherlands was seriously considering taking part in the Sinai peacekeeping force called for in the Camp David accords. The Dutch already have 800 troops in the UN force in Lebanon, a spokesman said.

The spokesman could not say what type of contribution was being considered.

Spokesmen for the British and Italian governments said Wednesday that neither government had decided whether to take part in the proposed Sinai force.

Neither government ruled out eventual participation. But they were considerably less definite about it than State Department officials in Washington, who said Tuesday that several Western countries had told the United States they would join the force.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi, in Rome on a visit, said Wednesday that Iraq would boost oil shipments to Italy under a long-



Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is greeted by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, right, on her arrival at Cancun.

U.S. Senate Bars Aid To Future Atom States

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has voted a major change in U.S. nuclear nonproliferation policy by requiring the president to suspend all foreign aid to any country currently without nuclear capability that explodes a nuclear device.

The action Wednesday, which surprised the administration, could eventually affect such U.S. friends as Israel, South Africa and Taiwan, all of which are suspected of seeking to develop nuclear weapons and which also benefit from U.S. aid programs.

[A high-ranking Indian Foreign Ministry official scorned the Senate vote as a cosmetic move and said that it showed "a lack of understanding of the situation." The New York Times reported from New Delhi.]

The unexpected amendment was offered by Sen. Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, to a bill authorizing \$5.7 billion in foreign aid this fiscal year.

The Senate had just voted, 51 to 45, to require suspension of foreign aid to Pakistan or India if either country detonates a nuclear device. Aimed primarily at Pakistan, which is believed to be developing nuclear weapons, that amendment was offered by Sen. John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio.

Sen. Helms then proposed that the Glenn amendment be broadened to apply to all new entrants into the nuclear club. The conservative Carolinian, normally an administration supporter, this time chided the administration for failing to live up to its professed nonproliferation policy. "I'm surprised the administration is not leading the effort to put some muscle into its nonproliferation policy," he said.

Actually, however, once Sen. Glenn prevailed, the administration welcomed Sen. Helms' amendment. "We don't want to be in the position of discriminating against Pakistan," a State Department official said, and added that the Helms variation "will be easier to explain to Pakistan."

Republican leaders fought the Glenn amendment on grounds that it would tie the president's hands just at the time that the administration is seeking to make Pakistan an anti-Soviet bulwark in Southwest Asia.

U.S. Pilots and Mechanics Said to Aid Libya Air Force

(Continued from Page 1)

maintaining planes for the Libyan Air Force, although law enforcement officials knew of the recruitment operation.

E. Lawrence Barcella Jr., assistant U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia, is overseeing the U.S. investigation of Mr. Wilson. He said the neutrality laws, which prohibit Americans from enlisting in the military service of a foreign nation, apparently do not cover the recruitment scheme organized by Mr. Wilson.

U.S. law enforcement officials said that, nevertheless, earlier this month the FBI began a full investigation of the operation.

The House Select Committee on Intelligence is considering possible legislative remedies as part of its investigation into Mr. Wilson's activities.

The recruitment of Western pilots and mechanics is the first current operation of Mr. Wilson to emerge publicly. In last year's indictment and other reports, details were disclosed about Mr. Wilson's private business activities in 1976 and 1977, his help in training terrorists in Libya by shipping explosives and his hiring of former Army Special Forces troops for the training operation.

In 1976, shortly after ending his employment with the Office of Naval Intelligence, which he had joined after leaving the CIA, Mr. Wilson closed a business deal with Col. Qadhafi to sell his expertise in intelligence, arms and explosives to Libya for the training of terrorists.

A few years later, after U.S. investigators began examining his activities in the United States, Mr. Wilson shifted his base of business operations from Washington to Europe and Libya. About the same time, several companies controlled by Mr. Wilson began using the London office of Brillhurst Ltd., a British company, according to associates of Mr. Wilson and company documents.

U.S. law enforcement officials said that the FBI and Scotland Yard had been aware for some

Measure Defended

Sen. Glenn defended the amendment as necessary to discourage what he called Pakistan's ambitious nuclear weapons programs and to assure other developing countries that the United States is serious about discouraging proliferation.

He charged that Pakistan's purchase of nuclear equipment in several countries in recent years is proof that the country is bent on producing nuclear weapons despite its repeated denials. To resume unrestricted aid to Pakistan would be a signal to other countries that the U.S. nonproliferation policy is meaningless, Sen. Glenn said.

U.S. aid to Pakistan was banned two years ago because of that country's suspected weapons program. But the Reagan administration sought this year to revive both economic and military aid because of the Soviet intervention in neighboring Afghanistan. The administration has promised Pakistan a \$3.2-billion aid program that includes fighter planes and other arms. In addition, the new foreign aid bill proposes another \$100 million in purely economic support.

The Senate quit Wednesday night without completing action on foreign aid.

Blast at U.S. Aerosol Plant

HOLBROOK, Mass. — An explosion at an aerosol can packing plant burned at least 25 workers Thursday, some of them severely.

Low-Key Approach

Sheikh Khalikali said the nomination might have been approved if Mr. Khamenei had appeared in the house to brief deputies on Dr. Velayati's record.

The outgoing premier, Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani, unlike the majority of politicians in power, has been criticized for his low-key approach to countering a wave of assassinations and bombings in a country shattered by internal unrest.

Tehran radio reported that guerrillas of the Kurdish Democratic Party killed a pro-government clergyman in the northwestern town of Naqadeh Wednesday night.

It also said security forces had arrested 25 members of the leftist Mujahaddin guerrilla organization in a series of raids in the southern port of Bushahr. The radio said they had taken part in assassinations.

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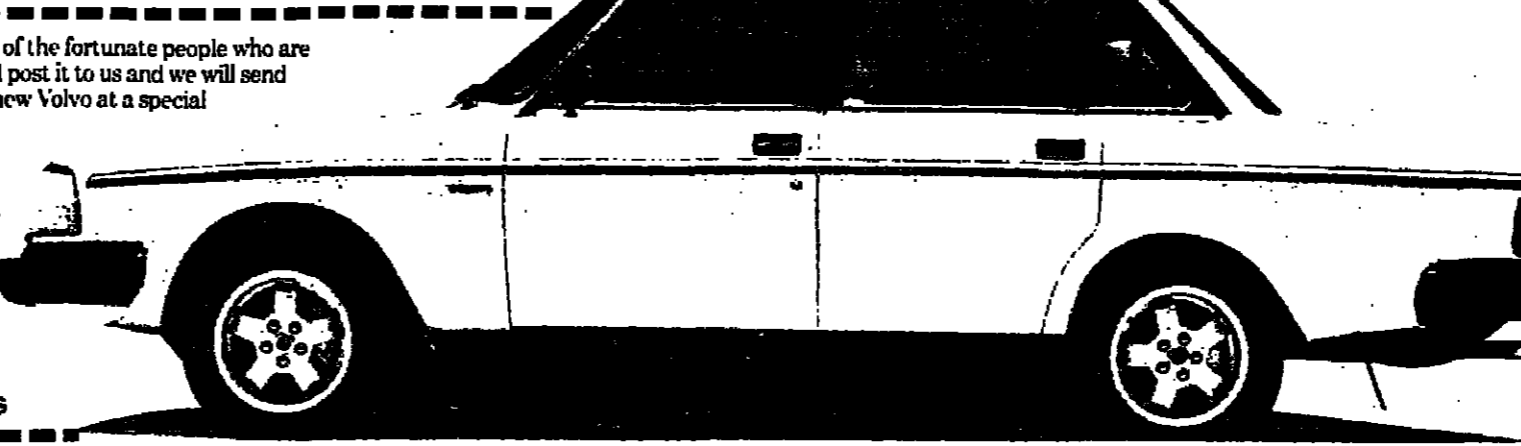
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Quiet, Comfortable Hungary Looks Back on 1956 Revolt

Young People Are Told About the Fierce Time of 'Treason' and 'Counterrevolution'

By Ronald Farquhar

BUDAPEST — Hungarians are quietly living through the 25th anniversary of the 1956 anti-Stalinist uprising that split their nation, with the ghosts of the past apparently laid to rest.

No ceremonies, official or unofficial, were planned to mark what a Hungarian television commentator this week described as "a national tragedy."

Three weeks of street battles between Hungarian rebels and Soviet soldiers and tanks erupted from peaceful student demonstrations for more democracy on Oct. 23, 1956. More than 2,500 Hungarians were killed, according to official statistics, along with an unknown number of Soviet soldiers.

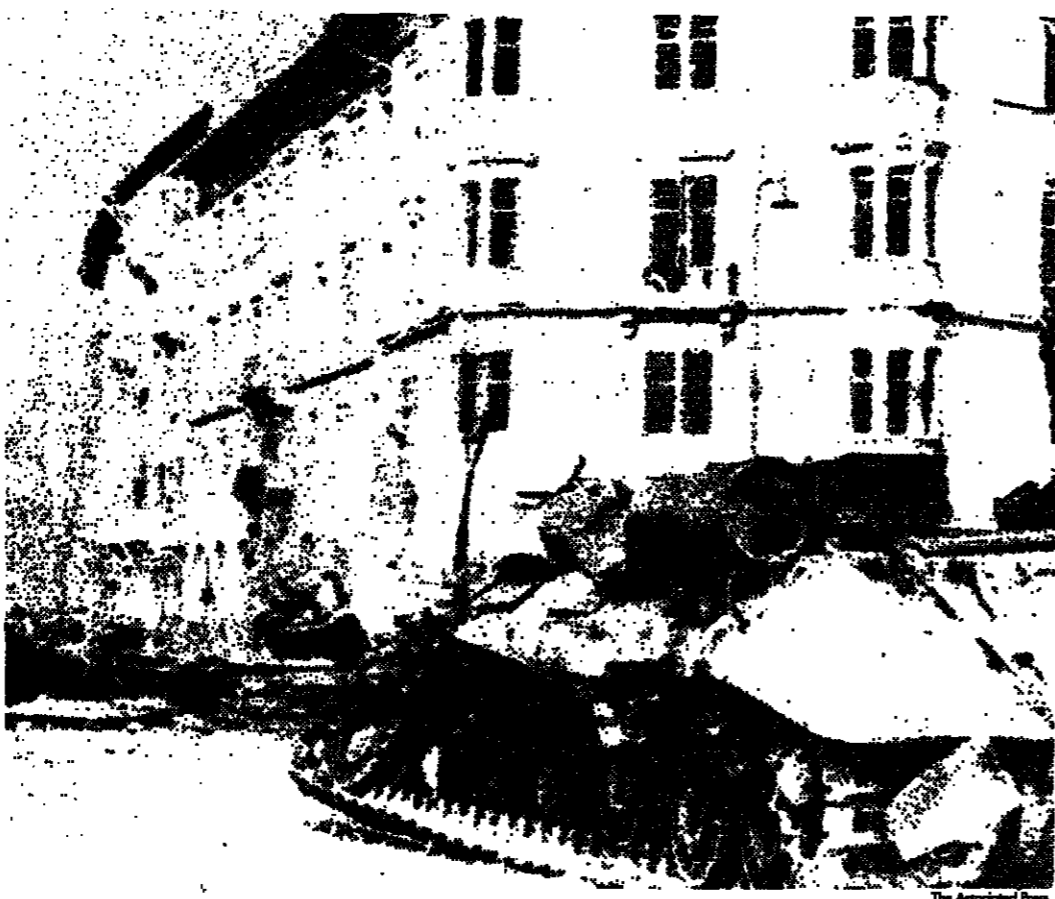
Hungary's Communist leaders under the party chief Janos Kadar appear confident now that conciliatory policies of liberalization and modernization introduced gradually during the past 25 years have healed deep and bitter wounds left by the revolt.

The students and young workers in the forefront of the 1956 rebellion, now middle-aged, hardly talk about it any more, a Budapest resident said.

Modern Hungary is probably the most stable, politically and economically, of Eastern Europe's Communist nations, having none of the supply problems of Poland and Romania and little visible internal dissent.

The mood in Budapest this week was briskly business-as-usual, with no trace of the tensions and passions of 1956. There was nothing visible to recall the shattered buildings, the debris-strewn roadways, the burned-out vehicles and the bodies in the streets.

But some spectators emerged this month in newspaper articles, radio broadcasts and television programs. There were references to the disgraced Communist leader Matyas Rakosi, who was blamed for injustices, wrongful arrests and other errors that provoked public wrath that spilled into the streets.



In 1956, wreckage of a tank and other debris littered the streets of Budapest.

Mr. Rakosi was challenged in an inner-party power struggle by a liberal, Imre Nagy, who was elected premier during the uprising but who later was arrested and executed for treason. Pal Maleter, an army colonel who sided with the rebels and served briefly as Mr. Nagy's defense minister, was also executed.

Another figure recalled this week was Jozsef Cardinal Mindszenty, Roman Catholic primate of Hungary, who was freed during the rioting after eight years of detention by the Communists. He sought asylum in the United

States legation, now an embassy, when the rebellion was put down. He finally left the embassy in 1971 and died in exile in Vienna in 1975.

These were only a few of the principal actors in the 1956 insurrection that was again described on television and radio in recent days. They were recalled as the Communist authorities retold their version of the events they call "the counterrevolution."

It was essentially the same analysis as the Kadar leadership published shortly after the Soviet Army rolled into Budapest on

Nov. 4, 1956, to crush the revolt after pulling out during a short-lived cease-fire.

The official account said legitimate public anger over errors and crimes committed under Mr. Rakosi were exploited by counterrevolutionaries who, with Western encouragement, had long been planning to overthrow Communist rule and restore capitalism.

Mr. Nagy was depicted as a weak politician who lost control of the situation and finally capitulated to the rebels, agreeing to demands for a multiparty system and Hungary's withdrawal from the

Soviet-led Warsaw Pact military alliance.

The party historian Balint Szabo said in a recent television discussion: "Subjectively, Nagy did not want counterrevolution, but objectively the platform he adopted not only prepared the ground for counterrevolution but retreated in front of it."

Communist officials said the purpose of the newspaper and radio series and the television program, which included newsreel films of the 1956 demonstrations and fighting, was to explain to young people what had happened. Half of Hungary's population of 10.7 million is under 35.

"Young people who have grown up in stable conditions find it hard to believe such things could happen, and they kept asking us how it was possible," said a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee.

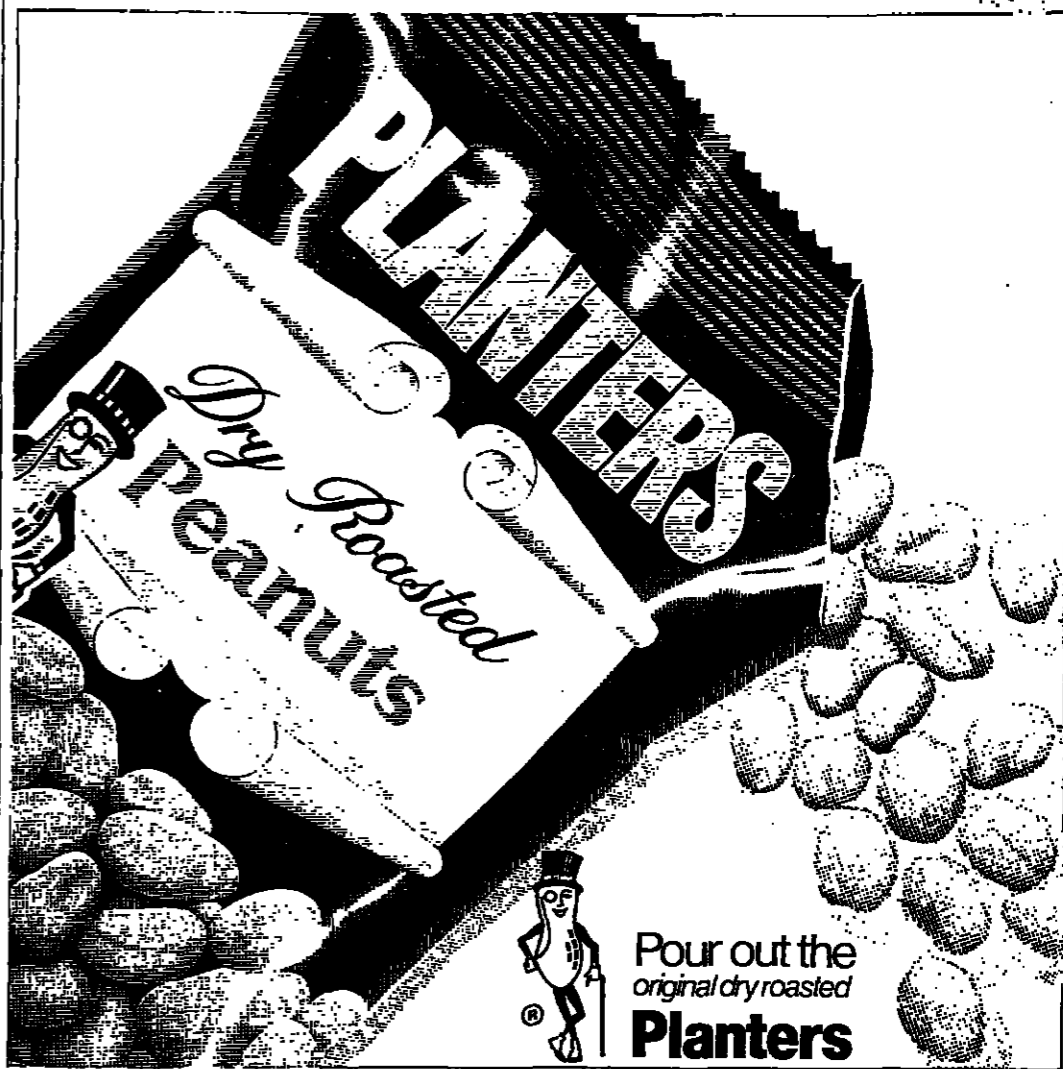
The radio and television reminiscences were selective in their presentation and left a number of questions unanswered. They emphasized the excesses of the insurgents, including lynchings of Communists and security policemen, and an attack on Communist Party headquarters in Budapest.

Western "imperialists" were prominently accused of supporting and aiding the "counterrevolutionaries." But the role of the Soviet Army in putting down the revolt, though recognized and applauded, was not described or depicted in detail, nor were the casualties among the students and workers who fought them.

There was no mention of the abduction of Mr. Nagy and a group of his associates on Nov. 13, 1956, as they left the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest, where they had sought asylum, on what they believed was a safe-conduct pass.

Soviet soldiers arrested them and they were exiled to Romania. Mr. Nagy was later brought back to Budapest, tried secretly, convicted of treason and executed with three others in 1958.

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Bolzano Census Sparks New Antagonisms In Old Italian-German Linguistic Dispute

By Brian Childs

BOLZANO, Italy — The sign outside the Bolzano car park says "besetzt" — occupied.

Some people say that description fits the entire city, where immigrants from farther south form an island of Italian-speaking influence in a mainly German-language region.

Italy's 1981 national census, now under way, has revived deep-rooted antagonisms between the German and Italian communities of the northeast frontier province of Alto Adige-Sud Tyrol.

Under special laws governing the province, ethnic questions in the census will determine the distribution of public-service jobs, schools and public housing between the two groups for the next 10 years.

Fears in each group that the other may strengthen its position have created a growing rift, reflected in a recent flurry of minor bombing incidents.

Guerrilla Campaign

Separatists waged a vicious guerrilla campaign in the 1960s that ended only when Rome conceded special autonomous status to the province, giving the local authorities a high degree of independence and promising to strengthen the rights of ethnic minorities.

So far the latest bout of violence has caused no injuries and little damage.

But extremists of the "Tyrol" German-language autonomist movement have claimed responsibility for sabotage attacks on railroad lines and ski lifts, while a rival Italian group said earlier this month it had injected cyanide poison into apples grown by German-speaking fruit farmers.

The extent of the underlying animosity was shown this month when the provincial authorities were obliged to order the closing of a village chemist's shop because the courts upheld a claim that it should have been run by a German speaker rather than an Italian speaker.

The roots of the conflict go back to World War I.

Bolzano, administrative center of the province, nestles in the foothills of the Alps a few kilometers south of the Austrian border. Before 1918 it was on the other side of the frontier. The fortunes of war and the Treaty of Paris shifted the dividing line north, but changed little else.

An estimated two-thirds of those in the province still speak German as their mother tongue and know the province by its German name — Sud Tyrol.

Mussolini tried to Italianize the region in the 1930s by inducing unemployed southerners to work in newly established industries. But many of the industries failed, leaving pockets of Italian influence in the main towns of Bolzano and Merano, and a backlash of German resentment.

Before 1918, Bolzano was 95 percent German-speaking, local officials say. Now an estimated 80 percent of its inhabitants speak Italian as their mother tongue.

But outside the main towns almost 90 percent of the people speak German, with a small sprinkling of Italians and a few thousand Ladiners — speakers of a local Latin-based dialect — in the high Alpine valleys.

The last census, in 1971, showed 260,000 German speakers, 138,000 Italians and 15,000 Ladiners in the province. The figures, and hence the latest census, are important because they determine how public-

sector jobs and money are allocated.

Much of the bitterness between the two language groups focuses on two principles — bilingualism and proportional representation in the public services — written into the equal rights accord reached more than 10 years ago but still not fully implemented.

A Rome government official gave his assessment of the problem: "The basic difference is philosophical. The De Gasperi-Gruber accord [a 1946 Austrian-Italian pact guaranteeing equal rights] can be taken to mean a lot, or a little." Since 1969 the Italian authorities have implemented more than 90 percent of 137 specific reforms promised to end the separatist movement, he said. The government would like to put into effect the rest, if only to open the way for closer relations with Austria, he added. "But unfortunately the 10 percent still to be done includes the most difficult and fundamental issues," he said.

California Copter Crash

FREMONT, Calif. — One of seven helicopters returning in heavy fog early Thursday from a night pesticide spraying run against fruit flies dropped out of formation with apparent engine trouble and plummeted into a home, killing the pilot.

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The pilots carried French railway timetables and were given a five-pound emergency fund with which to speed passengers and mail onwards in case of a forced landing.

The Times had a special section in its weather report which advised passengers of the prospects for air travel that day.

Sir Charles Bright, member of the Air Commission and early communications pioneer, opined that leadership in the new mode of transport would significantly enhance the welfare of the empire. Mail to Australia, for instance, currently took five weeks, by air it would take only 12 days.

There were four main British airlines — Daimler Air Hire, Handley Page Transport, North Sea Aerial Transport and Avro.

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Ungarbling the Argument

President Reagan bungled what he had to say on nuclear war in Europe, but some of the European responses have deliberately contributed obfuscation to a vital debate.

It was clear from Mr. Reagan's remarks last Friday that he had not given careful thought to the modalities of tactical nuclear warfare and the scenarios of escalation. These are the stuff of analyses by think tanks and by the Pentagon. Mr. Reagan's remarks on the subject were imprecise and unconsidered, and it is proper that they have been officially reinterpreted.

The president also spoke with that casual and, to people abroad, infuriating American habit of assuming that only Americans are listening. Since his election he has often ruminated upon great matters in a way which suggested that the rest of the world were merely the sand-table upon which the problems and tactics of Soviet-American conflict are sketched out.

But the essential issue is simple. Everyone knows that if the Soviet Union invades Western Europe, nuclear weapons are likely to be used against the invading force. A nuclear war which then is limited to the European

battlefield, and is not followed by escalation to intercontinental strategic warfare, may not be particularly plausible, but it is imaginable.

To say this is so, as Mr. Reagan did, is not in the least to say that it is American policy cynically to try to confine nuclear war to the territory of its allies. But that is what some people have tried to argue.

Now it may be, as some European comments this week have seemed to imply, that Europeans do not wish to have the Soviet threat deterred, or that they do not wish to have it deterred by the agency of American missiles in Europe. If so, they have only to convince their governments.

There certainly will be no American missiles deployed in Western Europe if the West European governments declare that they do not want them. Whether the people of Europe would then be better off, the threat to their safety less than it is now, their liberties more secure, is not evident. NATO would never have come into being if that were plainly so. But such is the real debate, and it deserves to be conducted with greater seriousness than was the case this week.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

What Cancun Can Do

The mass summit meeting at Cancun Thursday and Friday will not narrow the development gap between the world's poor, mainly in the Southern Hemisphere, and the rich, chiefly in the North. But it can narrow the rhetorical gap. It can breathe humanity into dry discussions of dull statistics. And if it reaches for a few practical goals, the conference can stimulate a more effective attack on the poverty that scars and darkens too much of the globe.

Those are plausible hopes as 22 heads of government, or their surrogates, mill about a sumptuous Mexican resort. Given the unstructured and unprecedented nature of the meeting, there are also some risks. The United States could be singled out, as often before, as the mean and greedy witch of the North. But President Reagan makes an implausible villain. He was right to go.

Mr. Reagan is not just doing a favor for Mexico's President Lopez Portillo. His presence underscores the absence of the Soviet Union, the stingiest of the advanced nations. It also honors the summit conference proposal first made in the important but widely ignored Brandt Commission report.

What the former West German chancellor and his committee envisioned was a seductive global bargain: Let the industrial North lower its trading walls to imports from the South in exchange for an OPEC agreement to hold steady the prices and supplies of oil. No such bargain is now feasible. The OPEC noose has loosened, and industrial economies are chilled by a lingering stagflation.

But how the policies of the rich affect the poor should never be overlooked. Setting the U.S. economy right and reducing interest rates would do more for the weaker economies than all the aid dispensed by development banks. Mr. Reagan has been arguing cogently that development begins at home, with prudent economic management. But his free market corollary is wishful thinking. The successes achieved by private enterprise in America, South Korea, Taiwan and the Ivory Coast cannot be simply reproduced.

That idea leaves out America's temperate climate and bountiful soil, its early reliance on ill-paid workers, unpaid slaves and European capital, and its wise use of public subsidy to build roads, harbors and railways. It overlooks the tide of trained immigrants filling a largely unsettled continent. Today's poor nations can count on little of that — which is why even the Ivory Coast's free market economy is deeply in debt, why South Korea is asking Japan for \$6 billion in aid, and why Taiwan, too, needs generous American loans.

Mr. Reagan needs no American blame to counter the Third World's. It is enough, in Mexico, to work for practical results: Outline a global energy policy, promote agricultural self-sufficiency, look for ways to guarantee investment, and lower trade restrictions.

The Brandt Commission, in proposing this meeting, put the matter bluntly: "The search for solutions is not an act of benevolence, but a condition of mutual survival."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Investment From Abroad

Anxieties about foreign investors, and rumors that they are somehow surreptitiously buying control of the country, keep recurring in Washington. There is nothing to them. Foreign ownership has been rising, but it falls far short of control of any significant sector. Investment from abroad, like domestic investment, strengthens the American economy. The evidence is that foreign investment is still small by the gigantic scale of the American economy, and is no threat to its stability or anything else.

Of all the OPEC countries' surpluses since the first big price increases eight years ago, it appears that slightly less than one-fifth has come to the United States. Much more of that money is in Europe.

Kuwait has just bought Santa Fe International, an oil drilling company, for \$2.5 billion. Why not? Americans have bought a lot of Kuwaiti oil over the years, and it's nice to see some of those dollars come home.

Foreign takeovers always touch national sensitivities, and congressional committees properly keep an eye on them. But it is useful

for Congress, and everyone else, to remember that of all the countries in the world, the United States has the broadest interest in maintaining an orderly flow of international investment free of political assaults. U.S.-controlled oil operations abroad represent four times as large an investment as all the foreign-controlled oil companies in the United States. The door has to swing both ways.

That is not only true of the oil industry. Total direct investment by foreigners in U.S. companies by the end of 1980 amounted to \$65 billion, the Commerce Department reported recently. Direct investment means that the foreign owner has at least 10 percent of the company's stock — presumably a controlling interest. By contrast, Americans' direct investment abroad was \$213 billion, more than three times as much.

Two-thirds of that foreign investment has come from Europe. Next ranks Canada, and then Japan. All the rest of the world, including OPEC, holds a little over one-tenth of all foreign ownership in the United States.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

On Political Conditions for AWACS

The Reagan administration, having failed to convince the Zionist lobby about the AWACS deal for Saudi Arabia, has resorted to laying down political conditions which amount to blatant interference in the internal affairs of an independent state. This is interference which contravenes the most basic rules of international law, about which Washington talks a lot.

This means that the U.S. president can blatantly interfere wherever he likes in the policy of another state that has the full right to make political decisions that serve its in-

terest. What the president meant by the thwarting of Middle East peace is American peace, or the Camp David peace, which Saudi Arabia and all the Arabs have rejected.

— From al-Itihad (Abu Dhabi).

A Fundamentalist Surge in Egypt

The widespread arrests of terrorists and reports of rioting show that Islamic fundamentalists of various hues are not just a marginal force in Egypt. The government will have to change its policies, domestic and foreign, to win popular support, which alone can enable it to cope with the fundamentalists.

— From The Times of India (Delhi).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

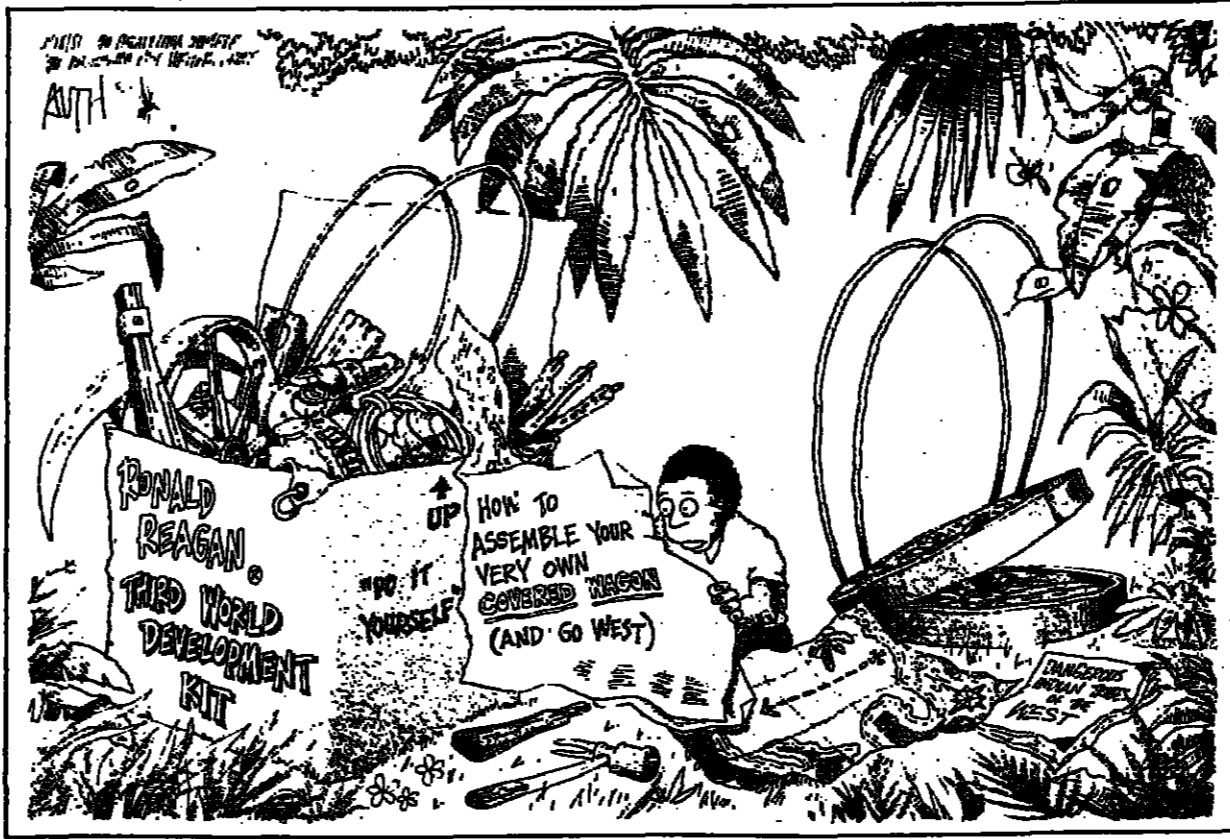
October 23, 1906

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Russian affairs, both internal and external, have provided the 'yellow' section of the world's press with so much stirring material of late that Turkey and the Eastern question have been given a little breathing time. So far as sensation mongers are concerned, Russia and Turkey concern the opposite ends of a sort of seesaw. When one is up, the other is down. The opening shot in a new campaign was the recent report that the Sultan was at the point of death. The predictions are an indirect compliment to the Sultan's capacity as a ruler, for even newspaper sensationalists concur that while he lives, the political situation in Europe is unalterable."

Fifty Years Ago

October 23, 1931

PARIS — William Tilden Tilden 2d, deposed king of the amateurs and now ruling over the professional tennis world, maintained his newest throne last night in the final match of the businessmen's net tourney at the Palais des Sports. He defeated the Czech Karel Kozeluh, the best net star the world has ever known. Tilden met Kozeluh with the same determination he has shown in every match of some three score contests with the Czech. The latter's jacksnipe-like qualities on the court make an opponent of great strength. But the tall, shrug-shouldered American still possesses a fund of tennis knowledge that will continue to exhaust every possible talent of the Prague crack.



Reservations on NATO's Missile Needs

By McGeorge Bundy

The writer was assistant for national security affairs to presidents Kennedy and Johnson and is a professor of history at New York University. This article is excerpted from an address he delivered at a conference commemorating the university's sesquicentennial.

WASHINGTON — The largest gathering of free Germans since 1963 turned out in Bonn the other weekend to protest a plan to place new American nuclear missiles in West Germany.

The immediate cause of this powerful new tide of sentiment was the plan adopted by the NATO Council two years ago for the placement of 572 land-based mid-range thermonuclear missiles in Western Europe, some 200 of them in West Germany. These missiles are intended as a counter to Soviet deployment of new theater weapons, in particular what the West calls the SS-20, a modern, sophisticated mobile missile that can reach all of Western Europe and the Middle East and much of Asia.

According to Secretary of State Haig, there are already 750 warheads deployed on SS-20 launchers, and in his view the SS-20 and other new theater systems have "presented the alliance with a threat of a new order of magnitude."

At the end of next month, U.S. and Soviet negotiators will sit down in Geneva to negotiate on the question of the limitation or reduction of those systems and perhaps others that can reach Western Europe or the Soviet Union. This effort is the necessary twin to the plan for missile deployment.

Given the strong European desire to see the proposed U.S. deployment negotiated away, and the widespread belief that the new U.S. administration is unenthusiastic about arms control, there would be considerable danger of a split between Europeans and Americans, even if the issues that will be put on the table were simple, and even if the Soviet government were full of eagerness to ensure the unity of NATO.

But because there is indeed a substantial Soviet advantage in the special field of theater-range missiles, and because there is growing division among Europeans over the urgency and desirability of the new U.S. weapons of this class, it will be very easy indeed for Moscow to make proposals that will be unacceptable to the U.S. government and those who agree with it in Europe, but highly appealing to others.

We must go back and see what it is that the proposed new U.S. missiles are supposed to do, how the original intent of the proposal has been lost sight of, and why it is that, when carefully considered, the proposal is neither necessary nor desirable for the safety of the alliance, unless the nations of Western Europe themselves clearly support it.

The basic premise for the proposed new force was that without it, primarily because of the new effectiveness of the SS-20, the Soviet Union would have a new capability for nuclear attack on Europe against which the West required a new and balancing counter. But this basic premise was quite simply wrong.

The SS-20 did not and does not give the Soviet Union any nuclear capability against Europe alone that it did not have in overflowing measure before a single SS-20 was deployed. Not only were the existing SS-4s and SS-5s, although old and cumbersome, entirely adequate in themselves for threatening a nuclear attack on Europe, but, much more important, every long-range Soviet strategic missile that

analyses of some nuclear planners, in NATO and elsewhere, have been deeply misleading to their political superiors.

No one can be absolutely sure that a major Soviet attack on Western Europe would provoke an American strategic reply — but no one, given the existing levels of American commitment and U.S. troops in place, can possibly be certain that it would not. The certainty of this uncertainty is what deters the men of sanity on both sides; and if it needs some marginal reinforcement in NATO today, that need is mainly in the field of conventional troops and weapons.

With a single important exception, there is nothing the 572 new U.S. warheads can do that cannot be done as well by other systems that the United States already has or plans to have. Nor does the location of the weapons make any difference from the American standpoint. Whether they are based in West Germany, or at sea, or in Nebraska, there will always be the same awful magnitude in any presidential decision to use these weapons against anyone, and in particular against the Soviet Union — whose leaders know as well as Washington does whose command would send them, and where to direct the reply.

There is indeed one thing some of the new missiles can do that no other weapon can do, but it is something Americans should not want to be able to do. The Pershing-2 missiles (there are 108 in the plan) can reach the Soviet Union from West Germany in five minutes, thus producing a new possibility of a super-sudden first strike — even on Moscow itself. That is too fast.

Americans would not like it if a Soviet forward deployment of submarines should create a similar standing threat to Washington. It is not for the United States to be the one who first puts the decapitation of the great rival government on a hair trigger. It is deeply in the general interest of all that neither side should pose such threats to the other.

The Europeans who have supported the new deployment are neither few nor feeble; and the agreement of 1979 is not to be abandoned. If indeed this new force, with the Pershing-2 modified or omitted, is still wanted by Europeans. But it would be all wrong for Americans to press for a single solution when there are many to choose from. Americans must think in terms of what Europe wants and needs, and not in those of a mechanical matching of every Soviet move.

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With one important exception, there is nothing the 572 new U.S. warheads can do that cannot be done as well by other systems.

Italy's Leading Paper Finds It's in the News

By Julius Humi

ROME — The halls of the Palazzo Marignoli, ornate seat of Rome's journalists' association, buzz with speculation about a new kind of Italian crisis, one affecting newsmen directly: manipulation of public opinion.

Used to the perennial government crisis and the complex maneuverings of the political parties, newsmen and politicians are attentive now to the future of one of Europe's most prestigious newspapers, Corriere della Sera.

Bruno Visentini, president of the small but influential Italian Republican Party, has revealed that he heads a group of likely buyers of the newspaper from financially ailing Rizzoli Editore S.p.A., Italy's largest newspaper, magazine and book publishing empire.

The disclosure challenges what until now has been an unwritten but generally accepted principle in the media establishment: that the state (meaning the governing political parties) controls radio and television, the political parties own their own openly avowed party newspapers, and the independent press is unencumbered by either government or party political ownership — at least not overtly.

System at Risk

Despite behind-the-scenes political backing for some newspapers, the system has worked until now. Italy, with Greece, rates lowest in the European league of newspaper readers. A recent United Nations survey shows that only one in every eleven Italians buys a daily paper, against one in every two in Sweden and Britain. So the change of ownership would not normally cause the flurry of excitement that Visentini's statement and the subsequent rumors have caused. But the ownership question has spilled into the political arena, and is threatening the government.

Like Le Monde in Paris and The Times in London, whose ownership vicissitudes have made news, Corriere della Sera — with an esti-

mated daily circulation of 700,000 in a country in which average circulation is about 150,000 — has faced increasing production costs, falling advertising revenues, and union militancy.

The newspaper's headquarters on Via Solferino in Milan resembles a ministry more than a newspaper. Indeed, with 105 years of history behind it, Corriere is an institution. It was founded in Milan in 1876, with the creation of the modern Italian state, and has been Italy's leading newspaper ever since.

Private enterprise recently opposed the established media system when Rizzoli, which owns a chain of private television stations, acted as front-runner for other private television operators and appealed to the Italian constitutional court to allow their stations to relay national news broadcasts, thus challenging the state's monopoly of the airwaves. Rizzoli and private enterprise lost, at least for the time being.

The Rizzoli-Corriere affair was in the headlines during the summer after the discovery of a list of members of the P-2 Masonic lodge. Among about 1,000 names of prominent Italians from all walks of life was that of Angelo Rizzoli, the nominal head of the Rizzoli group.

The financially troubled group was shaken by the naming of Angelo, who represents the third generation of a family of publishers and movie makers. His alleged involvement (denied by him) in a suspected Masonic lodge scandal that has yet to be unraveled but may involve illegal money transfers into and out of Italy has adversely affected efforts by the Rizzoli management to sell the Corriere, its large-circulation Sunday magazine, Corriere della Domenica, and its sister sports daily, Gazzetta dello Sport, which has a circulation of 400,000.

A top Rizzoli executive says: "Of course the whole fuss raised



Somalia's Woes Keep Piling Up

By Z. Michael Szasz

The writer directs publications of the American Foreign Policy Institute, a research organization specializing in international security problems. He contributed this article to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON — By signing a treaty of cooperation and friendship, which includes secret clauses, with Ethiopia and Southern Yemen, both Soviet surrogates in the Horn of Africa region, Libya's Col. Qadhafi has acquired a new enemy — Somalia.

A communiqué from the Somali government on Aug. 24 accused Libya of numerous subversive acts and called the August agreement an aggressive military pact directed against the Somali and other moderate governments in the region. Somalia considers the pact a springboard for the Soviet Union to dominate the Horn and the Middle East.

Geopolitical implications of the pact should give pause to Western critics who focus on the merits of the national self-determination claims of Somalis in the Ogaden region, which is under Ethiopian administration, rather than on Soviet-Cuban encroachment in the Horn.

The Somali government finds itself in a difficult situation. Some 1.3 million refugees, Somali and Oromos from the Ogaden, live in 35 special camps, and 800,000 refugees live outside the camps with relatives. They escaped the fighting in their province, where they suffered atrocities and oppression. In addition, 3,000 new refugees arrive daily from the Ogaden, where guerrilla fighting against the Ethiopians continues.

The Western Somali Liberation Front still carries out attacks, and the Ethiopian Army retaliates by burning villages and sometimes poisoning wells. Somali peace offers, based on negotiations about national self-determination and the human rights of the Somalis of the Ogaden, have found no positive response in Addis Ababa.

The refugees are a staggering burden for the Somali economy, which has also been damaged by floods in recent months. Before international aid arrived in 1979, the government used up its own supplies to avoid mass starvation among the refugees. To carry the burden the government needs substantial international assistance.

With the aid of the UN High Commission for Refugees, which is helped by large contributions from the United States and other Western countries, the situation has been somewhat stabilized, but food distribution and warehousing problems persist, and transit camps lack necessary facilities.

Armed Soviet Surrogates

Medical assistance, sanitary facilities and the drilling of wells remain the highest priorities. Food distribution is no longer a direct Somali responsibility. The government has signed agreements with Africa, a voluntary agency, and the Central Mennante Committee, in addition to the high commissioner, and retains only coordinating functions.

Besides the refugee problem, security is a principal concern to Somalia. With the Soviet-supported Ethiopian Army still fighting the Western Somali Liberation Front in the Ogaden, and Cubans ready to quash any coup attempts in Addis Ababa, a ground invasion is unlikely, but Ethiopians have raided Somali territory several times in the last 18 months. Ethiopian planes have attacked Somali villages and refugee camps repeatedly this year, causing numerous deaths and substantial damage.

Politically, the Somali government is in control, although there are opposition elements abroad supported by Ethiopia and Libya that are trying to weaken Somali unity. The continuing military buildup in Ethiopia and Southern Yemen, however, challenges long-term Somali stability.

In 1978 and 1979, Ethiopia received \$1.5 billion worth of military equipment from the Soviet Union, and further deliveries are being made. There are 17,000 Cubans, 4,000 Russians and 2,000 East Germans "protecting" the regime in Addis Ababa and advising the military, state security and economic ministries.

To this threat, Libya has been added. In the last two years, it has served as the spearhead for Soviet infiltration of Africa. Somalia aroused Col. Qadhafi's ire by signing an agreement with the United States in August, 1980, granting use of Somali military facilities. There will be Libyan financing available to Somali exiles who want to weaken the regime.

Despite these dangers, the Somali government responded to the Libyan-Ethiopian-Southern Yemen pact by breaking off diplomatic relations with Libya and charging it with subversion and with signing an aggressive military pact directed against Somalia and aimed at destabilizing the Red Sea and Indian Ocean region. Thus, the government took a courageous stand by joining Egypt and Sudan in denouncing the Soviet surrogates and Col. Qadhafi.

Washington should recognize Somalia's contributions to Western security and provide increased political support and more military equipment.

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Theater

Music Halls, Cabarets Thriving in Paris

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — The French music hall, ancestor of the English "halls" of Dickens' day and American vaudeville, is enjoying a renaissance. After the war it was on the verge of expiring, threatened with extinction by movie musicals and the spread of television. One impresario, Bruno Coquatrix, is responsible in large measure for its rescue. Coquatrix took over the venerable Olympia on the Boulevard des Capucines the home of music hall since the '30s which had long been in the cinema's clutches, and presented in the huge house with its capacity of 2,000 the great favorites of the period: Maurice Chevalier, Charles Trenet, Jean Sablon and Edith Piaf. He also introduced the younger generation of the medium: Juliette Gréco, Georges Brassens, Gilbert Bécaud, Charles Aznavour and Yves Montand, and invited artists of international reputation such as Bob Dylan, Liza Minnelli and the Beatles. His policy restored the music hall to popularity and has been widely imitated.

Its present triumph is the return of Yves Montand, absent for more than a decade while making movies, who is back on the Olympia stage for three months with a one-man show and is the hottest ticket in Paris.

Another Parisian music hall that has thrived with live entertainment is the Bobino in the Rue de la Gaité. The secret of success is variety and its present program — the recital of Maxime Le Forestier — inaugurates the "Carnéphon" system, an electronic stage lighting invented by Didier Leclercq.

Music-hall methods are also at the root of cabaret spectacle, among them Michel Gysmarthy's revue, "Folie, je l'adore" at the Folies Bergère; the homage to Offenbach's operettas and the diverse frolics of the Alcazar; the Crazy Horse Saloon's show with its comic turns and its complete disclosure of beauties staged by Alain Bernardin on its intimate performing space; the Pierre-Louis Guérin-René Frédy spectacle "Coococo," with its comic wonders and stunning production numbers at the Lido; and of the "Frénésie" revue in which the Brazilian chanteuse Watsui stars at the Moulin Rouge. The Paradis Latin has reopened.

Arts Agenda

VENICE — Gian Carlo Menotti is the stage director and conductor of the production of a new production of Verdi's "La Traviata" at the St. Mark's Opera. Agnes Balthaz is the title role of Giuseppe Verdi's opera "Don Magnifico," with Francesco Araña, Bruno Dore, Yvonne Hill and Gerardo. John is also producing "John, Roberto Albinoni conducts. Performances are scheduled for Oct. 27, 31, Nov. 4, 8 and 11.

with a luxurious new extravaganza, "Paradis," mounted by Francis Morane.

Unfolding in a series of sumptuous tableaux, it runs the gamut of spectacle from nursery fable to Roman orgies, catering to every taste. After an ensemble introduction in which the singing waiters join, it rings up the curtain to the tune of "Over the Rainbow" on the creatures of Mother Goose, Lewis Carroll and Frank Baum's "Oz" books rampaging on stage and in the gangways.

In mythological mood it discloses its star, Kim Lonsdale, arrived from Las Vegas, rising goddess-like from her ablutions in an enormous rose-tinted seashell to sing of priceless pearls. There follow episodes in a fantastic mansion; an interlude in which the equestrian technique of the Saumur cavalry is demonstrated by the chorus dancers; a Rio carnival samba with its boisterous cry for "plaisir"; a voyage beyond reality; Caligula's palace on the wild night of his assassination; and a finale in which African jungle rhythm is broadwayized into a command to "Dance! Dance! Dance!"

There are, too, the traditional cancan outbursts with the Montmartre of Toulouse-Lautrec's brush reproduced to the surge of Offenbach's invitation to the

dance and the evocation of the Paradis' phantom, a rock remake of the film about the Paris Opéra's underground ghost, here amid punks and rockers, a vision more terrifying than Lon Chaney's ghoulish makeup.

The choreography of Molly Molloy has jet tempo and exuberance. Less exhilarating are the mockery of a Feydeau bedroom farce with the lobster-box flushing of the primitive cinema; Robert Farlow's business of James Bond's technical equipment, and the Barker bellow of the master of ceremonies who has replaced the inimitable Jean-Marie Rivière. The magnificence of production is the main event at Paradis Latin.

Le Grand Boulevard boasts its own "comic system," which recalls the agitated activities of the London Crazy Gang and of Olsen and Johnson in "Helzapoppin." The send-up rampage is headed by the diminutive Échal, a lively imitation of exceptional artistry who impersonates and teams with the giant stunt man Jean Claude Lewis, while Robert Camps obliges with imitations and Victor Leed resurrects the image of Elvis Presley. There are special effects by Bob Herzer, long associated with the Monty Python troupe.



Kim Lonsdale at Paradis Latin.

Champagne

Bottlers of the Bubbly Are Singing Rainy-Day Blues

By Frank J. Priol

Y, France — There is always a hint of melancholy in autumn. The crisp, clear days are more of a reminder of the gloomy winter to come than of the warm summer just past. Nowhere is this more true than in the Champagne country. Winter in the valley of the Marne is a long period of chill fogs, gray days and long nights, and Champagne people know that the few days of bright fall weather are only harbingers of the somber months ahead.

This year is worse than ever for the Champagne makers. Not only is the long winter about to set in; they have no wine to hide them through it. If ever a group of wine men had counted on a decent harvest it was the Champagne growers in the year 1981. Their prayers were not heard. It was a summer of rain, hail and mold. And then more rain.

"We usually have 4,000 barrels ready for the new wine," said Christian Bizot, director of Champagnes Bollinger here. "This year we will be lucky to fill 1,000."

At that Bizot is lucky. Bollinger owns 70 percent of its own vineyards. What grapes it grew it took for its wine. Many of the larger concerns buy most of their grapes from contract farmers. When the farmers do not or cannot produce, the makers must look elsewhere, prices are bid up and the eventual cost to the public reflects fierce competition.

The problem is complex, but it can be reduced to basics — no grapes, no wine. That is the crisis today. "We knew we were going to be some 50 percent from an average year," Bizot said, "but now we see that we will be another 20 percent below that."

In a normal year the harvest is a two-week affair. This year most of it was finished in a week, with a day or two out for even more rain. Many of the big concerns own crushing houses, small plants in the countryside where the grapes are squeezed so there is no glut in the main wine buildings. This year half the crushing houses stood idle.

"It even affects the pickers," said one farmer. "Normally," he said, "they are laughing and joking. This year they are silent." Pulling a small bunch of pinot noir grapes from a vine, he said: "This is why. We could use three, four, five times the grapes we are getting."

Bollinger's supply is off dramatically but its stock is in relatively good shape. There are more than 5.5 million bottles in its cellars, more than a four-year supply. After that? "We will have to stop selling," Bizot replied.

Events could change that prediction and Bizot knows it. "As prices go up and up," he said, "buyer resistance builds up. With conditions as they are in Europe now, the bottom could fall out of the market any day. Then, instead of having short stocks, we could have more wine than we know what to do with." Meanwhile, he and hundreds of Champagne growers and shippers wonder where they are going to get enough wine over the next few years to satisfy growing demand.

One solution, of course, might be to grow more grapes. "No," Bizot said. "Enough poor grapes are being grown in our region already." "Yes," said Alain Chevalier, president and director general of Moët-Hennessy, the parent company of Moët & Chandon, which does not grow its own grapes. "There are areas into which we could expand that would provide

grapes as good as or better than some we are using now."

Since 1911, when Champagne growers mounted what came close to a civil insurrection over imports of cheap wine into their area, the government has been strict about what is and what is not Champagne country.

Like much else in France, quality is a commodity that can almost be cut with a knife. In the Champagne region the best grapes come from areas with a 100 percent rating, the rating being based on the excellence of what they produce (it is the key factor in determining their earnings). Bollinger rarely dips below 95 because its own vineyards are so well placed. Many smaller producers are content to take all their grapes from vines rated 75 or 78, and the quality is instantly recognizable in the wine. Most agriculturists know that the areas they want opened up are in poorer regions, but insist that a first-rate wine can be made from grapes grown there.

It is incontrovertible that if worldwide demand continues to rise, there will not be enough to go around, except at the most elevated prices. Most big Champagne houses like to keep at least three years' stock on hand. Some of the big ones are dipping down into two years' for the first time.

Last year the vintage produced 413 pieces of wine, or 113 million bottles. At least 190 million bottles were needed to replace what had been shipped during the same period.

The trade needs two big harvests just to get back to normal. The hope was that 1981 would be one of them; it turned out to be worse than any since 1978.

Wine

French '81 Outlook Is Fair to Good in Small Harvest

By Jon Winroth

PARIS — As the grape harvest comes to an end throughout France, the 1981 vintage was hardly what the doctor ordered for a wine market afflicted by rising prices. The crop is generally small. In some areas only one-third to one-half normal, and nowhere is it much above average in size.

Quality, on the other hand, runs from fair to good. Prices will continue to rise just about everywhere, because this is the second small crop in a row.

BORDEAUX: In Médoc, Eric de Rothschild, manager of Château Lafite-Rothschild, says: "We're reasonably happy." Quality is a little above average, which means Lafite and other estates will be able to select their best for bottling under their own names and sell lesser wines under secondary labels. Rothschild says the grapes were healthy with good sugar content. He compares the 1981 vintage to that of 1971: It should be ready for drinking in 10 years (which is young for a first-ranked Médoc), yet it should also last well, which can mean 50 years or more.

In Graves, Jean Delmas, manager of Château Haut-Brion, reports smaller quantity, less than

expected, but good quality. The grapes were very healthy, full of sugar and with a good balance of acidity. He expects the wine to be rather tannic, harder than the 1978s. The whites should also be good, but there will not be very much of them.

In both Pomerol and Saint-Emission, according to Christian Mouchet of Château Petrus, quality is just above average while quantity is quite good. He compares it to something between 1971 and 1975: less "amiable" than 1971, yet less tannic than 1975. The grapes were very ripe and healthy with a good balance between the sugar content and acidity.

BURGUNDY: The crop is very small, only half the size of a normal vintage, according to grower Hubert de Montille at Volnay. In the Côte de Nuits it is even smaller than in the Côte de Beaune because of spring frosts and summer hailstorms. The reds produced only about 25 hectoliters to the hectare, while the whites came off better with about 40 hectoliters to the hectare. There was not much rot but sugar content is rather low. There is enough acidity but it remains on the low side. De Montille expects his own wines to be better than last year's, perhaps more like the 1979s. Prices are likely to rise sharply after slowing and even dropping last year.

BEAUJOLAIS: The crop is small, only 1 million hectoliters, 200,000 less than last year, says Pierre Ferraud, a shipper at Belleville. The grapes were very healthy and the wines should be good with color and depth. They will probably be better a few months after the new wine is first released for sale on Nov. 15. Prices are likely to be up by 25 percent, with this year's Beaujolais going for 1,600 to 1,700 francs the 216-liter piece, or barrel, as against 1,300 to 1,350 francs last year.

CHAMPAGNE: The crop was catastrophically small, according to Georges Vesselle, vineyard director for G.H. Mumm & Co. It amounted to only 310,000 to 320,000 pieces of 205 liters, and this after last year's already small harvest of 415,000 pieces. Al-

though the quality of the wine is very good, it will probably not be vintage because all of it will be needed for regular champagne. Although the price of grapes dropped from last year's exceptional 23.50 francs per kilogram to 20 francs this year, prices will continue to rise in order to discourage sales.

LOIRE VALLEY: Muscadet grower Louis Métaireu at Maisdon-sur-Sèvre reports a half-sized crop of only 25 hectoliters to the hectare. As in most areas with a small crop, a cold, wet spring caused-pollination failure and the appearance of many undeveloped, or "shot," grapes, so called from their small size, no bigger than shotgun pellets. The grapes were healthy and the wine should be good if pressing was done gently. The proportion of stems to grapes is very high and pressing hard could give a bitter taste from crushed stems. No stocks remain and prices are rising by 30 percent to 1,500 francs the 225-liter piece.

The Chinon region harvested fairly late, says grower Charles Jougnot at Sazilly. Quantity is very irregular but should be about average-sized overall. Rain during the first half of October diluted the sugar and acid content of the grapes and compromised what otherwise should have been very good quality.

In Touraine, grower Henry Marionnet at Soings says he brought in a harvest only one-third as big as usual, 20 hectoliters to the hectare instead of 60. The quality of both his red gamay and white sauvignon will be excellent, what there is of it.

RHONE VALLEY: The harvest is also small there, says grower Paul Coulon at Châteauneuf-du-Pape. But quality is very good. The grapes were healthy, with plenty of

sugar, a good balance of acidity and thick skins, which should make for lots of color and tannin and long-lived wines.

PROVENCE: Quantity is at least average there, says grower Jean-Louis Gerin at Pignans. Quality should be good. There was very little rot and the red wines have good color, although rain in some areas diluted the sugar content, which is not necessarily a bad thing in this hot region.

ALSACE: Quantity is average, bigger than last year's small crop, and quality is OK, says Jean-Pierre Frick, grower at Pfaffenheim. This year there will be gewürztraminer and muscat wines, of which there was very little last year, although the sylvaner grapes produced very little this year.

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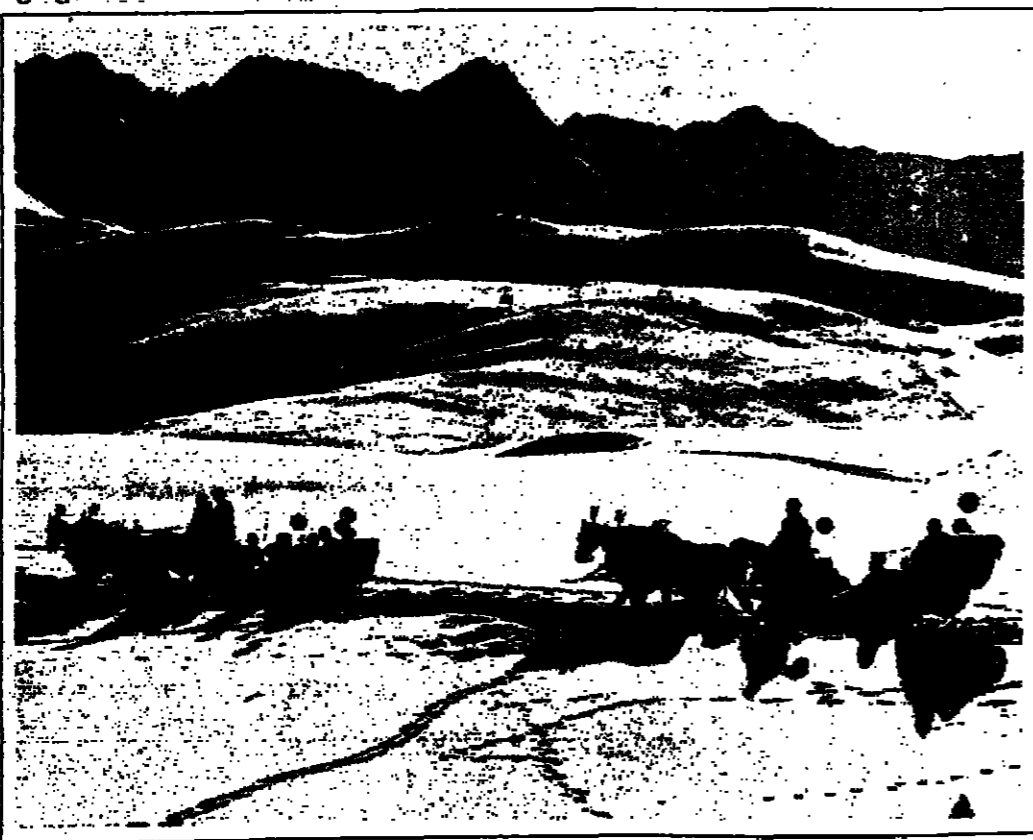
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 1982. High Low Quot. Close Price	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 1982. High Low Quot. Close Price	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 1982. High Low Quot. Close Price
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SUN SPOTS and VOODOO

Despite the voodoo-like incantations of pessimistic "high priests," the Dow has gained over 50 points since bumping a 16-month low in September. Other indices displayed similar advances, mired to the disorientation of stock market guru's forecasting the irrationality of their fiscal disciples.

On September 17, we cautioned against undue gloom, writing, "to evangelize advocating the purchase of deflated groups of stocks in collapsing markets, is as difficult a check-mating Bobby Fischer." Our optimism has been sustained, furthering a prediction we made when the market was cascading down, stating that the Dow will hit 1,000 before touching 750. The Granville's of Wall Street remind an observer of the anonymous seer who moaned, "I was right, the market was wrong."

Ignore sun-spots and other mumbo-jumbo, this is a classic time to buy.

In delineating aspects of international stock markets, our current report focuses on PORTMAN DEVELOPMENT LIMITED, an emerging natural resource equity, trading around \$14-\$15; that may emulate the success of PETRO-LEWIS (\$2-week range, \$13-\$15) and other once-pubescent oil and gas companies that matured, utilizing the "filling fund-land bank" concept. Additionally, the letter discusses Barry Wright, Perpet, General Signal, Koppers, Technicon and other shares that appear poised for dramatic upswings. We also question the possibility of PAN AMERICAN AIRLINES, \$5, levitating against prevailing opinion, flying to levels above previous highs.

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Focus on Hessische Landesbank - Girozentrale -

"We are also an attractive port of call for substantial deposits."

What is the origin of the name Hessische Landesbank?

Hessische Landesbank is a government-backed regional bank which derives the first part of its name from Hesse, one of Germany's foremost federal states with its financial capital Frankfurt. The second part points to our activities as banker to the State of Hesse where we also perform clearing functions for the state's 52 Sparkassen.

What are the bank's main activities?

Hessische Landesbank is fundamentally a wholesale universal banking institution. Our services cover the full range of commercial and investment banking. We concentrate on medium to long-term lending, which means that our main clients are large corporations, government entities and financial institutions.

And short-term transactions?

"We are also an attractive port of call for substantial deposits. Combining the obvious advantages of a government-backed Frankfurt-based bank and the capabilities of our dealing rooms in London, New York, and Luxembourg, the bank has expanded its money market operations considerably, serving central banks, other financial institutions and corporate clients.

Naturally, we also conduct extensive foreign exchange transactions, primarily on behalf of corporations and Hesse's Sparkassen."



What about your overall position in interbank business?

"Size, of course, is important. With total assets of more than DM 54 billion, we are Germany's 10th largest bank.

We also issue our own bonds and SD Certificates - the total outstanding is over DM 22 billion - which means that our own funding capacity is quite substantial. At the same time, these fixed-interest securities are an attractive DM investment for institutions."

What are your strengths in the securities market?

"We are particularly active in domestic bond trading. Here our clientele includes institutional investors as well as financial institutions. Moreover, we provide our foreign clients with information and research on both German fixed-interest securities and shares, and act as depository bank for them. The bank participates regularly as underwriter in foreign DM issues and other publicly offered Eurobond issues."

Where do you put your emphasis in international financing?

"In addition to our traditional strength in the medium and

long-term sector, we are increasingly providing internationally active corporations with working capital and financing international trade."

And your commercial banking activities?

"We have an excellent record in documentary business where our correspondent network is of special value. Also worth mentioning is our membership in S.W.I.F.T. Foreign clients appreciate our advice and guidance on German business activities."

What is your guiding philosophy for your long-term development?

"Above all, Hessische Landesbank emphasizes quality service. We are conservative in approach, and do not pursue growth for the sake of growth. We program our growth to mutually profitable client relationships."

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OCT. 22, 1981

COMPANY	INDUSTRY	1980-81 HIGH-LOW	CLOSING PRICE Oct. 22	HIGH-LOW TWO WEEKS	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARNINGS PER SHARE 78, 79, '80	SHARES OUTSTANDING (000)
BOUYGUES	Construction	985 - 412	863	922 - 867	12	2.4	40.0c - 32.5c - 75.6c	2,000
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	2140 - 114	150	153.50 - 144	6	7.7	17.55c - 19.27c - 24.4c	6,197
ELF - AQUITAINE	Petrol	1555 - 445	711	747 - 705	2	7.4	83.00c - 307.00c - 221.00c	18,127
EUROFRANCE	Holding	399 - 190	285	295 - 285	3	5.8	81.60c - 99.50c - 111.40c	2,193
MATRA	Electronic	2550 - 652	652	652 - 652	-	-	500.00c - 469.30c - 173.00c	1,218
ORIEL (L)	Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	815 - 590	734	774 - 737	9	3.0	14.80c - 74.95c - 81.62c	3,940

(b) Tax credit not included. (c) Consolidated.

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Paribas-Swiss Takeover Is Made Official

GENEVA — The takeover of the Swiss branch of one of the leading French banks nationalized by the French parliament has been completed, it was announced Thursday.

Many U.S. Firms Observe Arab Boycott of Israel

By Edward A. Gargan New York Times Service NEW YORK — Many U.S. companies that do business in the Middle East are complying with an Arab economic boycott of Israel even though a U.S. law specifically forbids it.

Commerce Department figures show that last year U.S. companies acceded to more than 60 percent of Arab requests to refrain from using blacklisted ships, banks or goods of Israeli origin.

asserting that products were not manufactured in Israel or made of Israeli materials. The company had no comment.

The Israeli government maintains that the law has worked, at least partly. But its officials are concerned, as are some members of Congress, that the Reagan administration intends to reduce its enforcement efforts as part of its generally sympathetic attitude toward the business world.

Prices on NYSE Slip; GM Loss: \$468 Million

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed narrowly lower Thursday in dull trading, with special situations providing the only excitement.

The Dow Jones industrial average was seven points down at one stage but began to recover in late trading to close off 2.76 at 848.27. Declines led advances by around 950 to 500 and volume narrowed to some 40 million shares from 48.49 million Wednesday.

Nigeria Offer On Oil Price Is Reported

LONDON — Nigeria, which cut its oil price by \$4 during the summer, is informally offering buyers a \$1.50 discount off its current price of \$36 a barrel, according to the New York-based Platt's Oilgram Price Report and oil company sources.

The industry sources said the Nigerians are offering buyers a 120-day repayment period but saying they will accept \$34.50 dollars if payment for the oil is made in the customary 30 days.

The decline followed a revised 2.8 percent drop in August. Initially, the department said durable goods orders fell 2.5 percent in August.

David Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, said he did not believe it necessary for Congress to take action to combat the present recessionary trend.

In Chicago, the Chicago Board of Trade was closed at midsession after the exchange reported receiving a telephoned bomb threat, a spokesman said.

A spokesman said the caller said the bomb would go off between noon and 4 p.m. A spokesman said that when the early closing was announced, activity picked up sharply as traders tried to get their buy or sell orders completed before being forced to leave.

The Philadelphia Stock Exchange also reported a bomb threat and closed early.

In London, the U.S. dollar shrugged off signs of a U.S. recession and rallied from early weakness to climb in against key foreign currencies Thursday. Gold prices also rose.

Major New Oilfield

Lagos (Reuters) — Mobil Oil Nigeria has discovered a large new oilfield 25 miles (about 40 kilometers) south of Qua Iboe, off of eastern Nigeria, with estimated reserves of about 1 billion barrels, the Daily Times said here.

The Lagos-based newspaper quoted a Mobil official as saying Mobil Nigeria's normal yearly production is between 75 million and 85 million barrels. Nigeria's previously known oil reserves amounted to 20 billion barrels.

CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH

Table with 2 columns: Company Name, 1981 Revenue/Profit/Per Share, 1980 Revenue/Profit/Per Share

Table with 2 columns: Company Name, 1981 Revenue/Profit/Per Share, 1980 Revenue/Profit/Per Share

Table with 2 columns: Company Name, 1981 Revenue/Profit/Per Share, 1980 Revenue/Profit/Per Share

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Table with 2 columns: Company Name, 1981 Revenue/Profit/Per Share, 1980 Revenue/Profit/Per Share

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions. In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Table with 4 columns: Company Name, 1981 Revenue/Profit/Per Share, 1980 Revenue/Profit/Per Share

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Table with 2 columns: Company Name, 1981 Revenue/Profit/Per Share, 1980 Revenue/Profit/Per Share

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 22, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

Table with 4 columns: City, Currency, Rate, Unit

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After Dizzying Growth, Alfa Moves to Austerity

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Over the last four years, the Alfa Industrial Group not only has been Mexico's largest and fastest-growing conglomerate but also it has become a symbol of the extraordinary economic boom that oil wealth has brought to this country.

The group, founded in 1974 with Hylsa Steel as a nucleus, has spread into tourism, petrochemicals, electrical appliances, food processing and capital goods. And its assets, sales, profits and work force have grown about 50 percent each year.

But suddenly Alfa's dizzying rate of expansion has troubled the organization into trouble. First, about 2,000 executives were laid off. A shake-up of top management followed. Finally, the government's public works bank, known as Banobras, recently bailed Alfa out of its financial squeeze with a \$680-million credit.

For months, Alfa refused to make any public comment on its widely discussed problems. After the Banobras credit was approved, however, Alfa's management decided to tell its story.

Interest Rates Cited

"All sorts of half-truths have been published," said Juan Morales Doria, who heads the Monterrey-based group's office in Mexico City. "Yes, we had problems, but we think we have dealt with them."

The group's difficulties, say its top executives, stem from a combination of factors that they were unable to anticipate — mainly the rise in worldwide interest rates. They also cite a surge of low-priced imports of competitive goods and a shortage of bank credit to finance the public's purchases of appliances and real estate.

These developments have affected Alfa's profit outlook for 1981. The cost of carrying the group's \$2.3-billion foreign debt, for example, rose by \$110 million, to \$500 million, and forced a slowdown in its expansion and diversification programs. Alfa's total assets, though, are still expected to grow 25 percent this year, to about \$5 billion.

Alfa's crisis has not aroused universal sympathy. Many businessmen resent the group's policy of paying higher-than-normal salaries to the executives it lured from other companies and above-market prices for the corporations it took over in diversifying.

Foreign bankers react to Alfa's troubles in various ways. "These are just cash-flow problems — nothing very serious," said the representative of a U.S. bank that lends to Alfa.

Alfa's main U.S. creditors are

the Bank of America and the Chase Manhattan Bank.

The group's stunning growth since 1977 did not seem out of harmony with Mexico's own economic expansion, which has averaged 8 percent a year. Some analysts see Alfa's problems as a symptom of Mexico's overheated economy, which has resulted from high oil revenues, continued foreign borrowing and huge public spending.

Alfa has led a dynamic existence ever since Bernardo Garza Sada formed the group in 1974 when the Garza Sada family's industrial empire was divided up.

Foreign Capital

"At the time, 90 percent of our assets were in Hylsa [Steel] and the rest in paper and packaging," recalled Jesus Guzman, Alfa's financial director. "The companies were healthy, we had good profits and we saw our competitors expanding their steel capacity, so we decided to invest less in steel and diversify."

Alfa began seeking joint ventures with U.S., Western European and Japanese multinational corporations. The group's growth began in earnest after mounting oil discoveries and production had enabled the Mexican economy to recover from the crisis following the 1976 currency devaluation.

"Our year of consolidation was 1977," said Everardo Elizondo, Alfa's chief economist. "Between 1978 and 1980 we averaged 30 percent real growth."

Image of Confidence

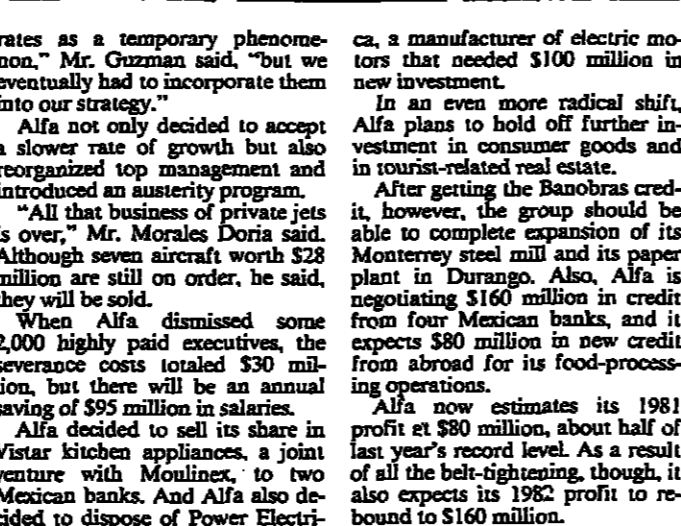
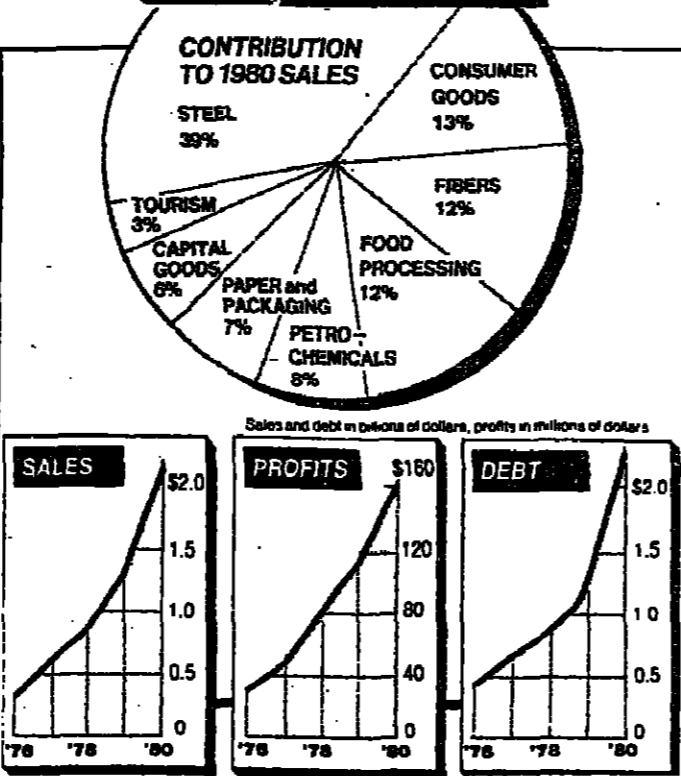
Alfa's glossy annual reports tell a tale of rapid growth. Between 1976 and 1980, assets grew from \$740 million to \$3.9 billion, sales grew from \$380 million to \$2 billion, profits grew from \$30 million to \$160 million, and personnel grew from 16,560 to 49,019.

Radiating an image of corporate confidence, Alfa bought the luxurious Las Hadas hotel at the Pacific resort of Manzanillo as the jewel of its tourism development. Alfa built ultramodern headquarters for itself in Monterrey and added a fleet of executive jets.

Now Alfa's top managers concede that several companies it acquired have serious shortcomings, such as obsolete machinery. In the field of consumer goods, Alfa found it had overestimated the banking system's ability to finance purchases on credit. And when the government lifted some protectionist import barriers last year to fight domestic inflation, the sales of Alfa's paper, appliance and synthetic-fiber companies slumped.

As the conglomerate started big expansion and investment programs, interest rates began to rise sharply. "At first, we saw the high

The Alfa Group's Businesses And Its Rapid Growth



rates as a temporary phenomenon," Mr. Guzman said, "but we eventually had to incorporate them into our strategy."

Alfa not only decided to accept a slower rate of growth but also reorganized top management and introduced an austerity program.

"All that business of private jets is over," Mr. Morales Doria said. Although seven aircraft worth \$28 million are still on order, he said, they will be sold.

When Alfa dismissed some 2,000 highly paid executives, the severance costs totaled \$30 million, but there will be an annual saving of \$95 million in salaries.

Alfa decided to sell its share in Vistar kitchen appliances, a joint venture with Moulines, to two Mexican banks. Alfa also decided to dispose of Power Electrica, a manufacturer of electric motors that needed \$100 million in new investment.

In an even more radical shift, Alfa plans to hold off further investment in consumer goods and in tourist-related real estate.

After getting the Banobras credit, however, the group should be able to complete expansion of its Monterrey steel mill and its paper plant in Durango. Also, Alfa is negotiating \$160 million in credit from four Mexican banks, and it expects \$80 million in new credit from abroad for its food-processing operations.

Alfa now estimates its 1981 profit at \$80 million, about half of last year's record level. As a result of all the belt-tightening, though, it also expects its 1982 profit to rebound to \$160 million.

IBM Markets Its Most Powerful Computer

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — International Business Machines has introduced its most powerful computer, a machine that will be up to 40 percent faster than its current top model.

The new processor, along with numerous other new products and pricing changes announced Wednesday, was viewed by analysts as an attempt to shore up lagging earnings and to make IBM more competitive against Amdahl Corp. and other companies that make computers that are essentially interchangeable with IBM's.

The new computer, the 3081 model group K, is the second version in the 3081 family, which was introduced last November. While 40 percent faster than the first model, the new one will cost only 16 percent more — \$4.3 million compared with \$3.7 million.

"It strengthens IBM's competitiveness at the high end," said Thomas J. Crotty, an analyst with the Gartner Group.

Analysts also noted that the moves might help IBM's earnings, which have suffered from unfavorable currency translations and other factors, and that the pricing changes for other large computers would encourage customers to buy the machines rather than rent them, which could result in better earnings in the short term.

Analysts debated, however, what effect the announcement would have on the manufacturers of computers that run programs developed by IBM but that try to best the IBM machines in speed or price.

The principal makers of such compatible computers are Amdahl and National Advanced Systems, a subsidiary of National Semiconductor, which sells computers made by Japan's Hitachi.

Together, Amdahl and NAS accounted for 3.3 percent of 1980 shipments of large computers, compared with 6.4 percent for IBM and 30 percent for other

mainframe computer companies such as Honeywell and Burroughs, according to International Data Corp., a market research concern.

The other mainframe vendors, whose systems are not compatible with IBM, are not greatly affected by a new, large computer from IBM because customers do not switch easily from one vendor to another.

What the industry calls large computers are those generally used as central systems by companies, banks and government agencies to handle payrolls, inventories and the like. They cost from several hundred thousand dollars up into the millions.

"The announcement should make it a little more difficult for Amdahl," said William D. Easterbrook of Kidder, Peabody, But Sanford J. Garrett of Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins said the effect would not be great. "Amdahl will have to cut its price," he said. "But it's not as big a negative factor as it could have been."

Amdahl would not comment on the IBM announcement, but analysts expect the company to respond soon.

When the 3081, also known as IBM's Series H, was introduced last November, the industry breathed a sigh of relief because the system did not appear to be as powerful as competitors had feared. Amdahl and NAS announced machines that would surpass the IBM model in speed.

IBM's new model, which analysts estimate will be able to execute 14 trillion instructions a second, will be about the fastest general-purpose computer on the market when shipments start in the second quarter of 1982. But Amdahl, as well as some Japanese companies, have announced computers for later delivery that will exceed that speed.

But some analysts suggest that IBM is only now beginning to disclose the capability of the 3081 machines.

IBM also announced new archi-

tectural features of the 3081 that will allow it to handle 2 billion characters of internal memory, compared to 32 million currently.

In addition to providing new options for customers that were constrained by the previous memory limit, the new architecture would make it somewhat more difficult for IBM's competitors to stay compatible with the IBM machine, said Gerard Halloran, an analyst with the Yankee Group.

IBM also said it was cutting the prices on most models in its 3033 line by 10 percent. The 3033 was the top of IBM's line before the 3081 was introduced. For the smallest 3033, however, IBM introduced two improved versions.

Some analysts speculated that IBM wanted to encourage customers now renting or leasing 3033 computers to buy them, in preparation for IBM's phasing them out. But an IBM spokesman disputed that, saying the company was continuing to improve the 3033 line.

Dim U.S. Auto Outlook Forces VW Delay

By Amanda Bennert
AP-Dow Jones

BUCK HILL FALLS, Pa. — Volkswagen of America has pushed back the starting date of its second U.S. assembly plant by about two months to September, 1982.

James McLernon, president of the unit of Volkswagenwerk AG, said that production at its new plant at Sterling Heights, Mich., north of Detroit, will be delayed because market conditions are weaker than the company originally expected. A Detroit-area metalworkers strike also slowed construction, mainly at the point plant, he said.

The plant is to produce some version of the Rabbit subcompact that the company now builds in its U.S. assembly plant in Westmoreland, Pa. That could include little pickup trucks based on the Rabbit, which also are being assembled at the Pennsylvania plant.

This is a bad time for Volkswagen of America, based in Troy, Mich., to be adding a plant. So far this year, sales of the company's Rabbit model are off by more than 12 percent. To try to move the models, Volkswagen has had to join other U.S. manufacturers in offering extensive price incentives.

In the last few months, Volkswagen has trimmed back its once enthusiastic production schedules at Pennsylvania by 14.5 percent to 940 units a day from 1,100 a day, eliminating overtime and laying off about 300 employees.

Volkswagen does not expect conditions to improve soon. It is forecasting 1982 sales for the entire U.S. market of about 10.2 million units, about a 13-percent increase from the 9 million units expected to be sold in all of 1981. It also predicts that sales of VWs in 1982 will rise by 16 percent to 337,500 units from 290,000 units in 1981, including 232,500 Rabbit and Rabbit pickup models, up 16 percent from the 200,000 units it expects to sell this year.

Volkswagen officials say that they do not expect to feel much of an upturn until at least the spring. They add that the portion of the market most severely affected by the downturn is the mid-priced market of between \$7,500 and \$10,000. Many of the company's Rabbit-based models are near that price range.

Mr. McLernon spoke at a news

conference here introducing Volkswagen of America's new Quantum model. The model, imported from the company's West German parent company, replaces the old Dasher as VW's top-of-the-line model. It will be priced from \$10,250 for the lowest priced version to \$19,950 for the wagon.

If the market does not improve as expected, Mr. McLernon said, further changes in either the start-up date of the plant or the rate of production acceleration is possible. "We watch it on a month-to-month basis," he said. But, he added, that the plant's existence itself is not in danger. "Sterling Heights is important to use in relation to our long-term goals between now and 1990," he said.

Schlitz Calls Off Vote on Merger

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co. said Thursday it had canceled a special stockholders meeting planned for Nov. 13 to vote on its acquisition by G. Heileman Brewing Co.

The company said it does not plan to contest the Justice Department's opposition to the merger. The department said Wednesday that if necessary it would file an antitrust suit to block the transaction.

In Lacrosse, Wis., Heileman President Russell G. Cleary said the acquisition "could well be off," adding that Heileman's board will meet Friday to discuss the Justice Department opposition. "Frankly, I doubt we'll challenge it," he said. Heileman has offered \$494.1 million, or \$17 a share in cash, or Heileman stock to acquire Schlitz.

AEG Asks Banks to Help It With Funding

By Donald Nordberg
Reuters

FRANKFURT — West German banks are looking into ways to provide a new transfusion for AEG-Telefunken, the troubled electronics giant, bankers and investment analysts said Thursday.

The company needs the funds by year-end to overcome problems brought on by high operating losses.

U.S. Video Amendment

WASHINGTON — An amendment to U.S. copyright law was introduced Thursday by Sen. Dennis DeConcini to make clear that home videotaping does not violate the law if it is for private use.

The analysts do not expect anything like the radical financial surgery performed two years ago to keep AEG West Germany's 15th-largest company and seventh-largest employer, from bankruptcy.

AEG has invited the consortium of more than 20 banks that conducted the rescue operation to a meeting Friday to discuss current plans and its funding needs.

The talks are being held in conjunction with a meeting of the company's supervisory board, which is expected to review the progress made in strengthening the firm's communications technology operations through cooperative agreements with other companies.

Investment analysts said they expect ratification of one or more

of the new cooperation accords, which have been under discussion with other firms since summer.

Although a decision on new bank funding is less imminent, the analysts said the banks must consider ways to help AEG through the end of the year.

They said they expect the banks to limit new help to a decision to forgo interest payments due on AEG's outstanding liabilities of about 3.5 billion Deutsche marks.

At the end of last year, AEG had only half last year's financial reserves of 554 million DM.

A loss of roughly the magnitude of last year's 278 million DM, which followed the 1979 loss of 968 million DM, would wipe out reserves unless extraordinary measures are taken, they said.

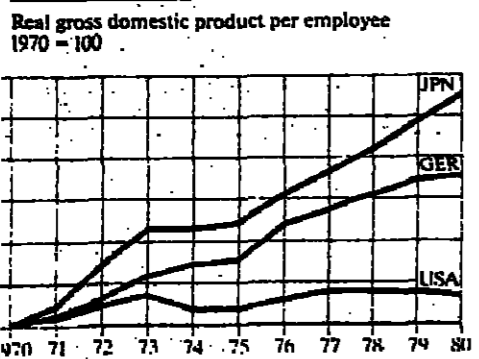
The Entrepreneur's Bank Reports

Business Year 1980/81

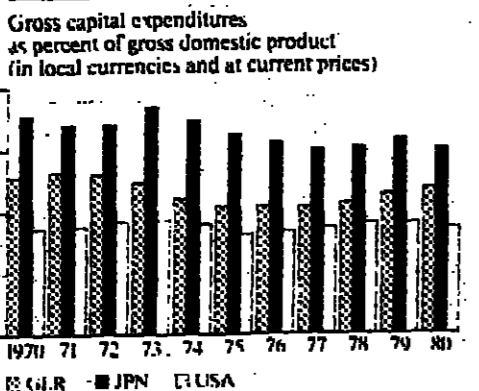
Japan and the USA — a Comparative Study

In the initial part of our Annual Report, we consider the competitive position of German companies in world markets. Our conclusion: great efforts are required in many areas for Germany to realize its potential. Higher productivity and new investment are more important than consumption and individual well-being.

Productivity



Investment



Company Loans Reach DM 9 billion

Total assets rose by 9% to DM 11.6 billion, of which DM 8.5 billion are long term company loans. Bridge financing remained in high demand; to achieve a more solid funding base for capital expenditures, these interim financings should soon be replaced by long term loans.

New Business Relations

Approximately one third of our credit business during the reporting period was with new customer relationships. Measured by the number of credits, 84% of new credit business was for smaller credit amounts of DM 1 million or less.

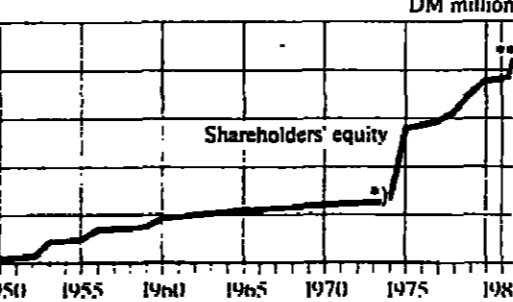
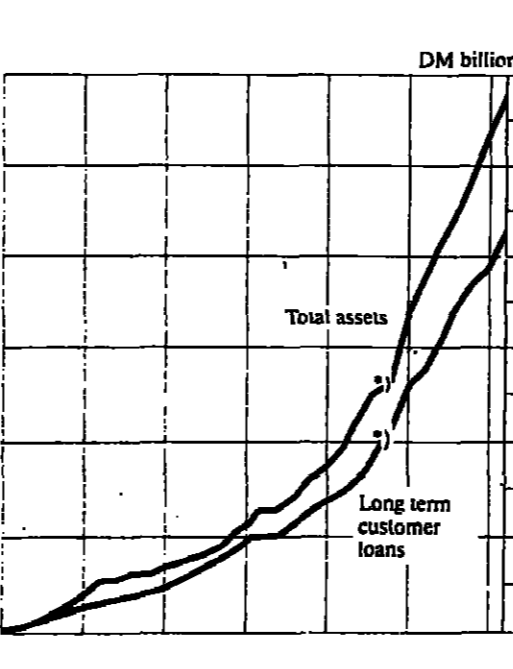
Unchanged Dividend

Net income amounted to DM 30 million, matching previous year's results. DM 12 million were appropriated to capital reserves. An unchanged dividend of DM 7 per DM 50 par value share will be distributed to shareholders.

Shareholders' Equity Increased

At the end of the business year 1980/81, shareholders' equity amounted to DM 383 million. In April, 1981, as a response to continued business growth, share capital was increased by DM 18 million to DM 144 million. Taking into account the issue price of the new shares, shareholders' equity increased in all by DM 43 million to DM 427 million.

Business Development 1949/50 to 1980/81



*) Increase partly resulting from merger with Deutsche Industriebank
**) following capital increase in April, 1981

Composite Balance Sheet as of March 31, 1981*)

Assets	DM million	Liabilities	DM million
Cash items and checks	54.4	Liabilities to credit institutions	3,795.7
Claims on credit institutions	1,763.1	of which long term	2,663.6
of which long term	514.4	Liabilities to other creditors	1,491.9
Securities	433.7	of which long term	1,475.3
Claims on customers	9,023.7	Bonds	5,654.1
of which long term	8,465.2	Provisions	85.3
Investments	92.6	Share capital	126.0
Own bonds	111.9	Capital reserves	257.4
Other assets	137.6	Undivided profits	17.6
Total assets	11,617.0	Other liabilities	189.0
Endorsements	277.0	Total liabilities	11,617.0
Guarantees	220.2		

Composite Income Statement for 1980/81

Expenses	DM million	Revenue	DM million
Interest and similar expense	697.2	Interest and similar revenue from lending and money market business	783.8
Depreciation and valuation adjustments to claims and securities	17.7	Period revenue from securities, debt register claims and investments	50.5
Personnel expenses	42.6	Other revenue	6.0
Other operating expenses	14.9		
Taxes	31.2		
Other expenses	6.7		
Net income	30.0		840.3

*) Our detailed Annual Report with complete financial statements, including the positive confirmation of our outside auditors, is available on request (Postfach 1118, D-4000 Düsseldorf 1). Complete financial statements are published in the official Bundesanzeiger, No. 188.

Industriekreditbank AG Deutsche Industriebank



The Entrepreneur's Bank
Düsseldorf Berlin Frankfurt Hamburg Munich Stuttgart

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of AMEX stock prices with columns for stock name, high, low, open, close, and change. Includes sub-sections for 12 Month Stock, 12 Month Bond, and 12 Month Div.

Table of international stock prices including 12 Month Stock, 12 Month Bond, and 12 Month Div for various countries like Canada, Europe, and Japan.

—PARIS CONFERENCE, NOVEMBER 23-24, 1981—

How to Manage Foreign Exchange Risks

French Finance Minister Jacques Delors and Governor Henry Wallich of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board will be featured speakers at the seventh International Herald Tribune/Forex Research conference on "The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks."

For details contact the International Herald Tribune Conference Office, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or telephone Paris 747.12.65. Telex: 612 832.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Oct. 21, 1981

Table of Toronto stock prices including sections for Questions in Canadian Funds, High Low Close, and Montreal Stocks.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Oct. 22, 1981

Table of floating rate notes and bank prices with columns for bank name, coupon rate, bid, and ask prices.

Advertisement for EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK Luxembourg, featuring DM 200,000 10% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1981/1991. Lists various banks and their services.

Table of Canadian Indexes for Oct. 22, 1981, showing Montreal and Toronto indices.

Table of Eurocurrency Interest Rates for Oct. 22, 1981, listing rates for various currencies and terms.

Advertisement for INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND, providing information on investment choices and contact details.

Table of European Gold Markets for Oct. 22, 1981, showing gold prices in London and Zurich.

Advertisement for Gold Options, detailing various gold option contracts and their prices.

Table of European Stock Markets for Oct. 22, 1981, listing closing prices for Amsterdam, London, and Zurich.

Table of Paris stock market prices for Oct. 22, 1981.

Table of London stock market prices for Oct. 22, 1981.

Table of Frankfurt stock market prices for Oct. 22, 1981.

Table of Milan stock market prices for Oct. 22, 1981.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures, New York Futures, Tokyo Exchange, Market Summary, NYSE Most Actives, London Metals Market, London Commodities, Paris Commodities, AMEX Index, Futures Dow Jones

Cash Prices, Commodity Indexes, Dividends, Thursday's New Highs and Lows, Regan Discusses Trade in Ottawa

Standard & Poors, NYSE Index, American Most Actives, AMEX Index, Futures Dow Jones

Standard & Poors, NYSE Index, American Most Actives, AMEX Index, Futures Dow Jones

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An International Herald Tribune/Forex Research Conference on: How to Manage Foreign Exchange Risks Paris November 23-24

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (Continued from Page 15)

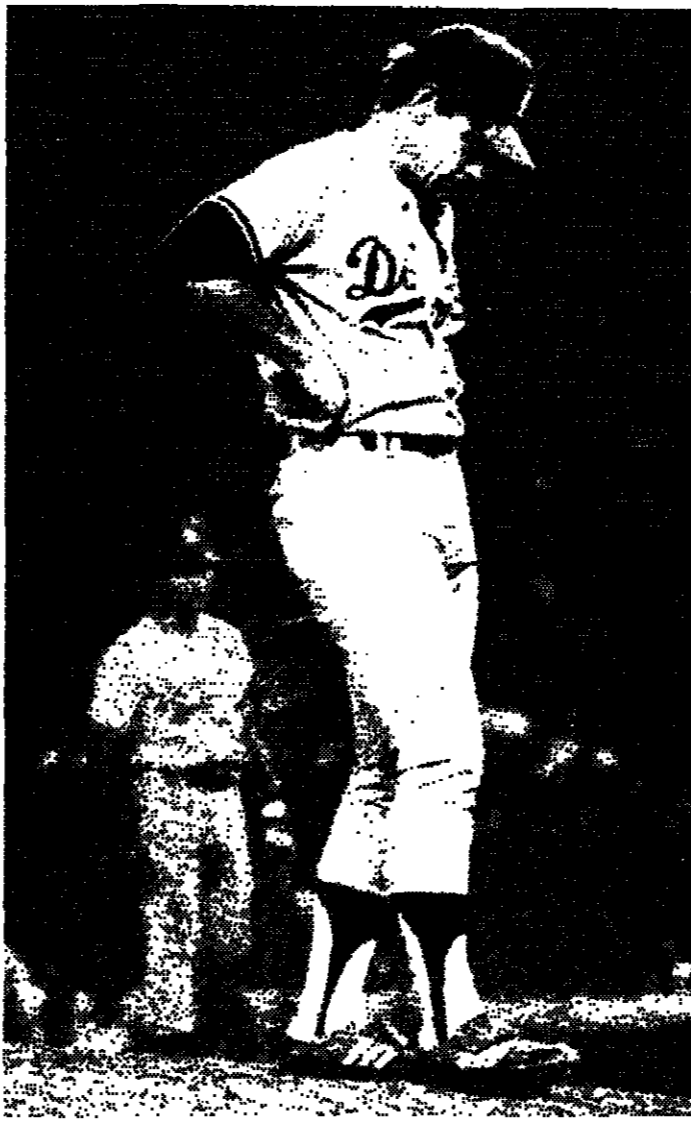
HOTELS RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS, U.S.A., ARTS, ELMYR DE HORY FAKES, ANTIQUES, STILL LOOKING, COMPUTE-ANTIQUES

Handwritten signature or note in the top right corner.

Red Smith

Licensed Geniuses Meet the Press

New York Times Series. NEW YORK — For the advancement of human knowledge and the benefit of guys with early deadlines, Bob Lemon and Tom Lasorda, the licensed geniuses of the Yankees and Los Angeles Dodgers, and their Game 3 starting pitchers-elect, Dave Righetti and Fernando Valenzuela, commuted with the flower of American letters before Wednesday's second game in the 78th tournament for the rounders championship of North America.



A dejected Burt Hooton, having walked the first two Yankee batters of the seventh inning, has spotted Dodger Manager Tom Lasorda on his way to the mound to lift him for a relief pitcher.

Yanks Subdue Dodgers, 3-0, To Take Command in Series

By Thomas Boswell Washington Post Service NEW YORK — Perhaps the quality that baseball demands most and isolates most is poise amid pressure and confusion. The capacity to execute the most precise acts in moments of madness is what the World Series is about.

Heavyweight Ex-Champ Johansson Trains for N.Y. Marathon

From Agency Dispatches NEW YORK — Former heavyweight champion Ingemar Johansson, whose powerful right hand was called the "Hammer of Thor," will get a chance Sunday to see if his legs are also a gift from the heavens when he runs in the 26.2-mile New York City Marathon.

sinki, a spokesman for the Finnish Sports Writers Association said Thursday. The Swedish boxer was denied the Olympic medal 29 years ago when he was disqualified for lack of aggressiveness from the gold-medal bout against American Ed Sanders.



Ingemar Johansson Boxing is much harder.

As John marched off the mound, he uncharacteristically put his fist in the air and, for all purposes, the game ended there, although the score still was 0-0.

Gibilisco Retains Crown United Press International TAORMINA, Sicily — Giuseppe Gibilisco of Italy retained his European lightweight boxing title Wednesday night by knocking out Luis Heredia of Spain in the ninth round. It was Gibilisco's first defense of the title he won last May in Dublin with a knockout against Charlie Nash.

NHL Standings table showing points, goals, and assists for various teams like Philadelphia, NY Islanders, Pittsburgh, and Washington.

Transactions table listing player movements between teams like Cleveland, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and St. Louis.

European Soccer table showing Champions Cup, Cup Winners Cup, and UEFA Cup results for various European clubs.

NBA Exhibition table listing exhibition games between teams like Washington, Boston, and Houston.

Real Estate Classified Advertisements section containing multiple listings for properties in various locations like Southampton, Florida, London, and Paris.

